Volume 167 No. 16

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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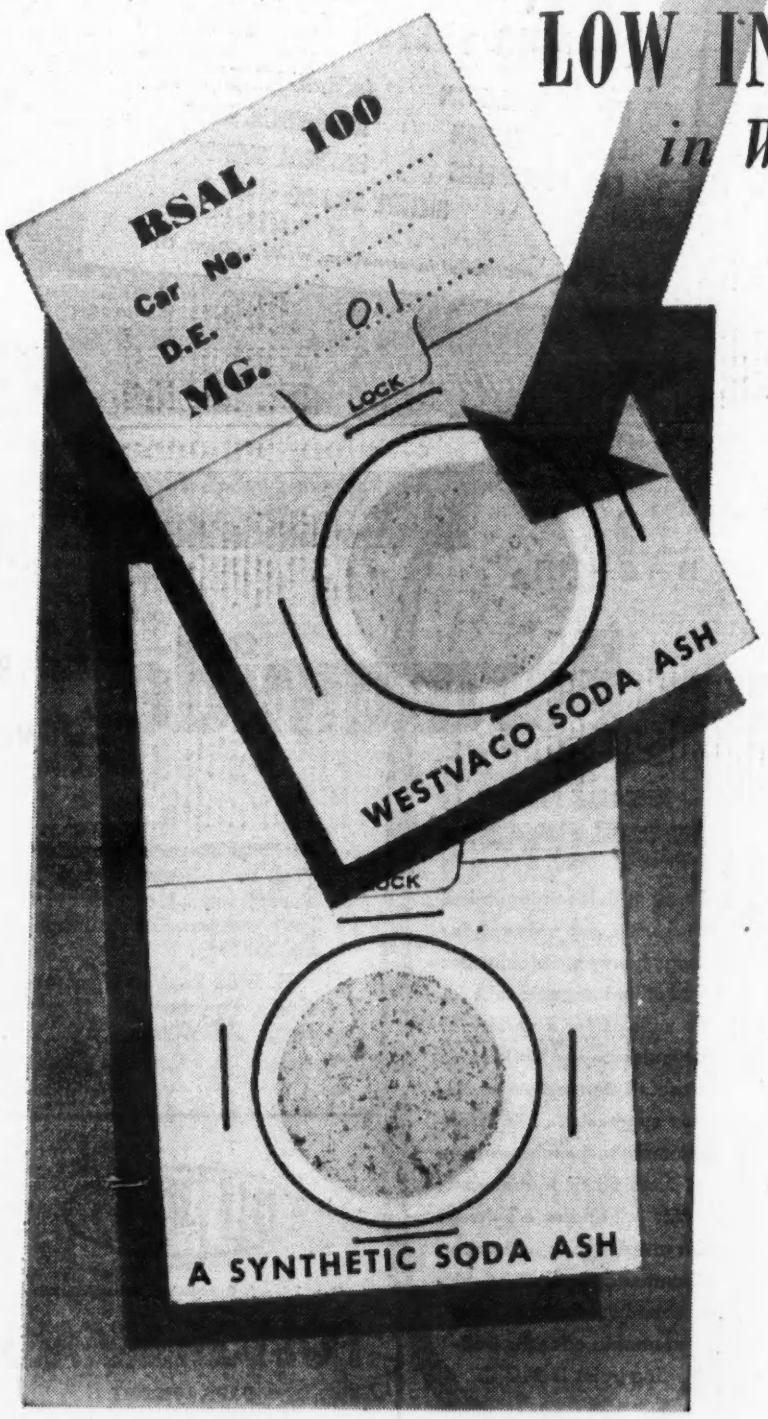

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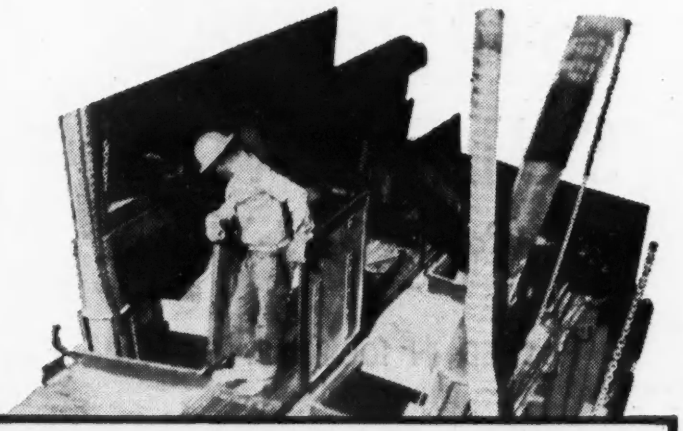

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 167 No. 16 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — April 18, 1955

Additives Measure Set For Introduction Soon

The house will receive a new bill for controlling the use of chemical additives in foods in a few days. Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska, author of last year's new pesticide law, last week was putting the finishing touches on legislation he will introduce which he hopes will provide the basis for a compromise law that will meet the needs of public protection with a minimum of burden on industries.

The Miller proposal will be referred to the house interstate commerce committee for consideration. The committee already has two other bills—O'Hara-Priest bill, H. R. 4100 and Delaney bill, H. R. 4475—before it for study. Still another bill on the same subject may make its appearance at anytime. This is a bill under discussion by grocery and chemical industry groups, but which has not been reduced to final draft form as yet.

Consideration Still Far Off

Actual consideration of the legislation by the house committee is still a long time off, however. Committee aides said last week that the pressure of other business has made it impossible for the chairman to even figure on a tentative date to begin study of the matter, which indicates that prospects of a bill getting out of committee and being passed this session are remote.

Study, meanwhile, is being given to the legislation within the departments of Health, Education and Welfare, Commerce Agriculture and the Federal Trade Commission, preliminary to making reports on the legislation as requested by the house committee. Before they are sent to the committee, the reports will be reviewed by the Bureau of the Budget to make certain that they do not conflict with the President's views. None have reached the bureau as yet.

Enforcement Method the Issue

The primary issue in the legislation is the method of enforcement to be employed by HEW in controlling use of chemical additives—whether the secretary should license or be required to first approve the additive before it is incorporated in a food, or whether prohibition against the use of the additive should be

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Aldrin, Dieldrin Tolerances Approval Sought by Shell

Petitions have been filed with the Food and Drug Administration by Shell Chemical Corporation, a division of Shell Oil Company, New York, for establishment of residue tolerances for aldrin and dieldrin on certain raw fruits and vegetables, it was announced by the agency last week. The petitions proposed a tolerance of one part per million for each of the pesticides used on a selective list of products.

Titanium Industry Project Of Assistance Is Endorsed

A program recommended by the Department of Defense to assist the development of the titanium industry was unanimously endorsed last week by an advisory committee of the titanium producers and fabricators meeting with the Business and Defense Services Administration.

The Defense Department's proposals were similar in most points to recommendations made March 22 by a task group on titanium industry problems. The program includes expanded research and development work; assistance in development of improved melting and fabricating methods and equipment; and making contracts with producers of components for experimental fabrication of test equipment.

Gas Price Regulation Held Invalid by Supreme Court

An Oklahoma minimum price regulation on processed natural gas sold for out-of-state shipment was held invalid last week by the Supreme Court of the United States in a brief seven to one opinion. The court held that this was a matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission and any state regulation was a burden on interstate commerce.

The decision of the court reversed a decision of the Oklahoma Supreme Court which had upheld the price regulation. The state sought to set a price minimum on the gas in order to eliminate waste and to conserve supplies. The regulation had been challenged by Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, purchaser of the gas from Panoma Corporation, in Texas County, Okla.

Chemicals in Foreign Trade Increased During February

United States foreign trade in chemicals and related products increased to $104,900,000 during February when a slight decrease in imports was more than offset by a rise in exports, according to preliminary figures of the Bureau of Census, issued last week.

Exports during the month totaled $84,200,000 as compared with $79,500,000 in January and $73,200,000 in February of last year. Imports amounted to $20,700,000 in February, against $20,900,000 in January and $23,000,000 during February of 1954.

Diammonium Phosphate Production By TVA Started in Spite of Protests

Manufacture of the new high-analysis fertilizer, diammonium phosphate (21-53-0), has been started by the Tennessee Valley Authority in spite of protests from fertilizer producers and a request from the Department of Commerce that the operation be delayed.

In a statement issued at Knoxville, Tenn., April 8, TVA announced that "it has begun to produce" the new material in a demonstration plant and said that it inaugurates a new chapter in carrying out the mandate of congress to cheapen the cost of fertilizers to farmers by producing new and improved forms of fertilizer material.

Since it became known several weeks ago that the agency planned to enter into the production of this material in considerable quantities, several protests were filed by interested companies on the grounds that they already were engaged in this operation and participation by TVA was not needed.

Reconsideration Asked by Weeks

The matter also was brought to the attention of Secretary of Commerce Weeks, who asked TVA to reconsider its decision t start up production in view of the industry protests. No mention was made of the industry protests or the secretary's letter in the April 8 announcement by TVA, however.

The agency said that the material will be sold for use on private farms only under long-standing educational programs designed to determine a fertilizer's best uses, demonstrate its effectiveness and promote farmer acceptance. The product has been manufactured on only a limited scale and for a short time by commercial fertilizer producers and has little market among farmers, it was added.

Triple Concentration

"One ton of this material contains almost as much plant nutrient as three tons of a mixed fertilizer of the average analysis now used by farmers in the United States," TVA said. "Because of its high concentration, diammonium phosphate offers an opportunity for lowering the costs of plant food to farmers, one of the original objectives of congress expressed in the TVA act. A given quantity of this plant food can be packed in fewer bags, transported and handled at less cost, and spread on the land with less effort. These economies can result in savings for farmers, particularly in parts of the country that

—*Continued on page 61*

Polio Vaccine Producers Working At Top Speed to Relieve Shortage

The American pharmaceutical industry plans to proceed at top speed to relieve the temporary shortage of the Salk vaccine which last week was pronounced effective in preventing paralytic poliomyelitis and which received immediate production approval from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

A shortage of the vaccine exists at the moment because the six firms which have just been licensed to produce it had earlier found it impractical to go into large-scale production while the effectiveness was still uncertain. These producers stated that present contracts from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for vaccine for 3,000,000 children will be filled by May 1, after which the vaccine will be available commercially.

The government late Thursday called for a top-level meeting of drug manufacturers, health officials and doctors for April 22 to seek the best way of distributing the vaccine on a fair-to-all basis. The call was issued by HEW Secretary Hobby after the President ordered a study to find ways and means to make certain that every section of the United States would get a fair share.

Parke, Davis Reports Plans

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., one of the major producers of the vaccine used in tests conducted in 1953 and 1954, and which produced the first trial vaccine supplementing the original supply produced by Dr. Jonas E. Salk at the University of Pittsburgh for the National Foundation's 1953 "pilot test," reported that it plans to make the vaccine commercially at a rate reaching 300,000 complete immunizations a week before the close of the year.

Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., a subsidiary of Allied Laboratories, stated that a sufficient supply of vaccine for the entire national needs could not have been readied by the present because of the time schedule that must be followed in the production of the vaccine. A minimum of ninety to 100 days is required to produce a single lot.

Cutter Adds to Stocks

Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., has been stockpiling the material while awaiting the Francis report, which was released last week by Dr. Thomas Francis, jr., at the University of Michigan and which revealed that the vaccine is 80 to 90 percent effective. Cutter has spent approximately $1,000,000 on full-scale production of the vaccine.

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, a division of Merck & Co., reported that it would not be ready with commercial production until August. Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., would not reveal its current production figures, but stated that the vaccine was in quantity production. A company spokesman reported that Lilly

—*Continued on page 54*

Aluminum Export License Procedures Are Announced

Licensing procedures to assure equitable distribution among exporters of the second-quarter export quota established for aluminum scrap have been announced by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. Also BFC announced that applications to export new and old aluminum scrap (Schedule B No. 630050), and aluminum remelt ingots (B No. 630070) must be submitted before June 7 in order to be considered for second-quarter licensing.

The quota, announced by BFC on March 28, limits exports of these materials to a total of 9,000 short tons for the quarter. Previously these materials had been under open-end licensing. The new licensing procedures reflect recommendations made by aluminum scrap exporters at a meeting with BFC officials on March 31.

Under the new regulations, effective April 12, exporters now must submit a statement of their participation in exports of aluminum scrap and aluminum remelt ingots during the period April 1, 1954 through March 31, 1955, if the quantities shipped under each Schedule B number totaled $2,000 or more for the four quarters. These data will enable BFC to distribute the quota equitably among "historical" exporters. A small percentage of the quota will be set aside for applicants having no record of past participation during the specified base period.

BFC said exporters who participated in exports during the base period must submit their statements of past shipments no later than April 26, if they want to share in the second-quarter quota. Although the bulk of the quota will be licensed in May, exporters who have met all the requirements may request BFC to issue immediately licenses up to half the share to which they are entitled under the historical licensing method. Applications

—*Continued on page 40*

Atomic Energy Commission Permits New Nuclear Study

Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, has announced that the commission has authorized a nuclear power study by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. The association will finance the study which will run for one year under the commission's industrial participation program.

The association will study the economic and engineering practicability of various atomic power reactor designs in view of the specialized needs of the reactors to be constructed and operated in the AEC's five-year research and development program, the army package power reactor and any other experimental power reactors which may be designed or built within the AEC program or the industrial participation program.

The AEC will make available to a limited number of cleared personnel of the association technical data on reactor development and will arrange for visits to AEC laboratories and reactor installations.

Small Business Unit Defers Hearings on Antitrust Report

The senate small business committee postponed its scheduled hearings last week on the report of the Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust laws because of the absence of committee members. The hearings had been scheduled for April 13 and 13.

Chairman John Sparkman of Alabama said that four of the members of the committee who are very much interested in the antitrust subject had been delayed in their return to Washington after the Easter recess and, as a courtesy to them, it was decided to hold up the hearings for a week or ten days.

Alcohol Tax Regulation Revisions in New Listing

All the new alcohol tax regulations which have been issued by the Internal Revenue Service under the internal revenue code of 1954 were listed last week, together with the *Federal Register* citation for each, in the "Internal Revenue Bulletin" for the guidance of manufacturing companies and other permit holders. They are as follows:—

26 CFR 170, Miscellaneous Regulations Relating to Liquor (19 F. R. 9268); 26 CFR 182, Industrial Alcohol (19 F. R. 9438); 26 CFR 186, Gauging Manual (19 F. R. 8811); 26 CFR 198, Production of Volatile Fruit-Flavor Concentrates (20 F. R. 1569); 26 CFR 200, Rules of Practice in Permit Proceedings (19 F. R. 8502); 26 CFR 220, Production of Distilled Spirits (19 F. R. 9685); 26 CFR 221, Production of Brandy (19 F. R. 9577); 26 CFR 225, Warehousing of Distilled Spirits (19 F. R.

—*Continued on page 62*

Tariff Commission Probing Ferrocerium, Alloy Imports

The Tariff Commission last week announced that it has instituted an investigation of imports of ferrocerium and other cerium alloys under the "escape clause" of the trade agreements act. Application for the inquiry was made by Kent Metal & Chemical Corporation, Edgewater, N.J., and New Process Metals, Inc., Newark, N.J. A public hearing will be held by the commission May 17.

Administrative Court Hoover Group's Aim

Establishment of an administrative court to take over many of the quasi-judicial functions now exercised by government departments and agencies in the field of tax, labor and trade regulation, was recommended last week by the Hoover Commission in a report to congress on legal services and procedures of the government.

The commission also recommended that congress study the advisability of transferring to existing courts the power of the administrative and regulatory agencies to be arbiters of their own decisions, and the right to impose, remiss or compromise money penalties, award reparations or damages, and issue injunction orders.

The commission's proposals, contained in fifty-two separate recommendations, were designed to clarify and define authority, resolve existing jurisdictional conflicts, eliminate unnecessary delays in procedures and decisions, and in general to develop a more orderly system of handling legal matters in government.

Court for Special Functions

The proposed court would assume judicial functions which might not readily be imposed on courts of general jurisdiction. The section of the court handling tax matters would take over the limited jurisdiction in that field now in the Tax Court of the United States, which the commission characterized as "the only strictly executive tribunal" in the country. The recommendation would remove it from the executive branch and make it into a form of legislative court comparable in form to that of the United States Court of claims.

The second area to be embraced in the new court would be that of trade regu-

—*Continued on page 40*

National Distillers Chemical Operations to USI Division

Dr. Robert E. Hulse, vice-president and director of National Distillers Products Corporation, has announced that all chemical operations of the company will be conducted by the U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company division of the corporation.

In addition to Dr. Hulse, who is general manager of the new U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company division, the officers are:—W. P. Marsh, jr., assistant general manager and vice-president of National Distillers; L. A. Keane, USI vice-president and director of sales; R. H. Cornwell, director of production; S. Schott, director of research; F. Olmsted, director of development; J. S. Atwood, manager of engineering development, and E. A. Yeager, manager of legal and contracts.

The change, according to Dr. Hulse, is one primarily of company name and internal organization. Previously, U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company was a part of the chemical division of National Distillers. The two have now been consolidated under the long-established USI name. The combined division will continue to manufacture and sell the products of both earlier divisions.

The organization and name of National Petro-Chemicals Corporation will remain unchanged. This company is a 60 percent owned subsidiary of National Distillers Products Corporation, with Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company holding the minority interest. "Petro" will continue to be managed by National Distillers Products Corporation, but through its now-enlarged USI division.

General Aniline's Dyestuff, Chemical Unit Head Resigns

John C. Franklin, vice-president in charge of the dyestuff and chemical division of General Aniline & Film Corporation New York, has announced his resignation effective, June 1. Mr. Franklin was executive vice-president of General Dyestuff Corporation from 1949 until its merger with GAF in 1954.

In 1951, he was elected vice-president of General Aniline & Film and continued in that capacity, in charge of its dyestuff and chemical division, following the merger of the two companies. Prior to 1949 he was manager of the Oak Ridge, Tenn., operations for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Monsanto Elects Directors

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., at its annual meeting last week elected John L. Gillis and Edward A. O'Neal, jr., to its board of directors. Both men are currently serving as vice-presidents. The other nine directors of the company were re-elected.

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Climax Molybdenum Alters Sales Setup, Adds Chemists

Climax Molybdenum Company, New York, has realigned its sales department and has added two research chemists to its Detroit, Mich., laboratories. The sales department reorganization entails the creation of three new domestic divisions including direct sales, metallurgical market development and chemical market development.

The sales division will be headed by a sales manager who will direct the entire sales effort. Under him will be product managers responsible for sales of metallic molybdenum, sales to steel companies, sales to iron and steel foundries, chemical sales, and Canadian sales.

The other divisions, metallurgical market development and chemical market development, will also be headed by managers reporting directly to the vice-president. Both these division will be staffed entirely by technical personnel.

There will be seven process and product managers under the metallurgical development divisfon. A manager of machinery, equipment and tools, shipbuilding and turbines and his staff will be headquartered in New York. A specialist group working with manufacturers and users of steels, specialty alloys and bearings, will work out of Pittsburgh, Pa. A second group working out of Pittsburgh

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Polyethylene Wax Marketed By Eastman in Pellet Form

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, today is announcing development of a new polyethylene wax to be sold under the trade name "Epolene."

The material will be marketed in an emulsifiable form known as "Epolene-E," and in a non-emulsifiable form known as "Epolene-N." Among the uses suggested by Eastman are in melt coatings for the kind used on bread wraps and milk cartons. The new wax is available in small pellets about the size of grains of rice. Packaging will be in fifty-pound paper bags.

Both forms of the wax are said to be compatible with all commonly used animal, vegetable and mineral waxes, with the exception that "Epolene-N" is incom-

—*Continued on page 62*

Phthalonitrile Output Plans Announced by Barrett Div.

Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced that it will initiate semi-commercial production of phthalonitrile in the United States. Facilities now under construction are scheduled to produce phthalonitrile in substantial development quantities.

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Price Index Edges Lower

The overall OPD price index declined 0.01 point last week. Advances and declines in the market fell just short of balancing each another. None of the markets involved, featured any sizable index changes. In number of price changes, the essential oils, aromatics, flavorings and oils, fats and waxes markets were the most prominent. In the former, all essential oil changes were noted to be upward, while the seeds and spices group was almost evenly devided between advances and reductions. Oils of sweet almond, Algerian geranium and nutmeg were advanced in a market which appeared to enjoy brisk trading. The currently bullish trend in the essential oils group was expected to continue in the immediate future. World conditions will continue to play no small part in contributing to uneasiness in this market, it was said. The recent downward trend in the seeds and spices group was apparently halted last week as consumers moved to replenish depleted inventories. Although the spot market has been reluctant to pay what is considers exhorbitant prices in some items, origin markets have remained firm, on the whole.

In the oils, fats and waxes market, the number of price changes was somewhat smaller than usual. In the advanced group were lard, cocoa butter, greases, tallow and crude cottonseed oil. Copra was lower as were oleostearine and coconut, oiticica and soybean oils. The sole price change in the textile and leather chemicals market was in egg powder and albumen, which were reduced. The major feature in this market was the tight supply situation in the domestic potato starch market which has increased buying interest for the imported material. Supplies were practically unavailable for shipment from mills in Maine and Idaho due to sold up output. Production also was materially reduced by the higher cost of potatoes, which were absorbed for edible purposes. Trading in imported starch was moderate, with active inquiry for prompt and later requirements.

In the heavy chemicals market, strikes continued to plague the heavy chemicals industry at a time when demand for most materials was good. Railroad strikes in Niagara Falls and in the south made for a number of problems in shipping and receiving. A strike at the works of a major alkali producer, now entering its twelfth week, accounted for higher production schedules at other alkali plants remaining in operation, and by midweek a labor dispute forced the shutdown of a plant in Texas. Copper chloride, anhydrous, was advanced while mercury and platinum metals were reduced. In the agricultural chemicals market, dried blood was lower, being the only change reported in that market.

There were no price changes in the petroleum derivatives, drugs and fine chemicals, or coal chemicals markets while advances in red lithol toner and Argentine casein constituted changes in the protective coatings materials market. The price pattern in the industrial organic chemical market set in earlier weeks was carried through last week. There was no evidence of any current changes. Most schedules were considered to be in a firmer position, if not actually strong.

Prices Advanced

Anise seed, Spanish, 3c. per lb. (65).
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (59).
Celery seed, Indian, 2c. per lb. (65).
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb. (67).
Copper chloride, anhyd, 2c. per lb. (36).
Cumin seed, ½c. per lb. (65).
Ginger, 2c. per lb. (65).
Greases, ⅜c. per lb. (67).
choice white, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (67).
Laurel leaves, Turkish, 1c. per lb. (65).
Oil, almond, sweet, USP, 10c. per lb. (65).
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (67).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (67).
Geranium, Algerian, 50c. per lb. (65).
Nutmeg, 25c. per lb. (65).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (67).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Red lithol toner, 6c. per lb. (59).
Tallow, ⅜c. per lb. (67).

Prices Reduced

Blood, dried, New York, $1 per unit-ton (44).
Cassia, Batavia, 1c. per lb. (65).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 1c. per lb. (65).
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb. (65).
Copra, $6 per ton (67).
Egg albumen, flake, 7c. per lb. (43).
powder, 7c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, ½c. per lb. (65).
Mercury, $1 per flask, (36).
Nutmeg, East Indian, 2c. per lb. (65).
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (67).
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (67).
Palm kernel, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (67).
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (67).
Pimento, Jamaica, 2c. per lb. (65).
Platinum, $2 per oz. (36).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

April 15 1955	April 8 1955	April 16, 1954
107.10	107.11	109.16

'Fair Value' Redefined In Customs Regulations

A new definition of the term "fair value" as used in the antidumping act will be put into effect May 9 by the Bureau of Customs. The definition will provide domestic industries and the government with a quicker and less intricate method of determining whether a finding of dumping may be made against foreign merchandise sold in this country at prices below domestic sales price levels.

The definition is contained in T.D. 53773 issued by the Customs Bureau and published in the *Federal Register* April 12 after nearly a year of negotiations and consideration of suggestions of American producers and importers as well as foreign shippers who had complained of the time consuming calculations required by existing regulations.

The chemical industry was among those industries which were particularly concerned with having the term properly defined because of the growing importance of chemical imports in some areas of the industry, and participated in the preliminary work leading up to issuance of the new definition.

New Definition More Liberal

In its final form, the new definition is even more liberal from the standpoint of the domestic producers than was the proposed definition issued last November by the bureau. A requirement in the November draft that the difference in sales prices of the foreign product here and in the country of exportation or in a third country must be "material" was dropped.

The new definition simply provides that merchandise imported into the United States will ordinarily be considered to have been sold at less than fair value if the purchase price, or exporters sales price, is less than the price at which the merchandise is sold by the foreign producer for consumption in the country of exportation.

Small Local Consumption

If it is demonstrated that during a representative period the quantity sold by the foreign producer for consumption in the country of exportation is so small in relation to the amount sold for exportation otherwise than to the United States as to be an inadequate basis for comparison, fair value is to be determined by comparing the price in the United States with the price of the product in a third

—*Continued on page 56*

Consolidated Chemical Names Vice-Presidents, Fills Posts

Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., has announced the appointment of two of its Houston, Tex., executives to vice-presidents. They are:—Sam S. Emison, vice-president and sales manager, and Charles M. Hickey, vice-president and manager of manufacturing.

Other promotions are:—Hubert C. Snowden, new general superintendent of the southern division, replacing J. C. Crowder, who will move to San Francisco headquarters as vice-president and general manager in charge of west coast and east coast operations; O. D. Massey, new plant manager of the Houston plant, and J. A. D. Todd, new plant manager of the Fort Worth plant.

Mr. Emison, a chemical engineer, joined Consolidated in operations and engineering in 1925. Formerly manager of Consolidated's Fort Worth plant, Mr. Emison has spent the past fifteen years as sales manager. Mr. Hickey joined Consolidated in 1924. He has successively been em-

—*Continued on page 66*

Glycerine From New Method Is Planned by Shell Chemical

The first step in a three-phase program for making synthetic glycerine by an entirely new method was announced last week by Shell Chemical Corporation, a division of Shell Oil Company.

According to R. C. McCurdy, president, the firm will begin work immediately at Norco, La., near New Orleans, on a hydrogen peroxide plant with a design capacity of more than 30,000,000 pounds a year. The second plant, to be built later, will make acrolein. The third plant will produce the glycerine, using acrolein and hydrogen peroxide as intermediates.

The hydrogen peroxide production figure is on a 100 percent basis. Actually, the chemical is manufactured in solutions of various concentrations. All these facilities will employ new processes invented and developed by Shell Development Company, another Shell Oil subsidiary, where improved and more efficient routes to glycerine have been under investigation

—*Continued on page 66*

Koppers Chemical V.P.

George W. Naylor, who recently was named manager of the international department of the chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., (OPD, 3/28/55) has been appointed a vice-president in that division.

Titanium Tetrachloride Plant Is Set by Columbia-Southern

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., a subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, has announced plans for the construction of a multi-million dollar titanium tetrachloride producing plant at Natrium, W. Va.

According to E. T. Asplundh, president of Columbia-Southern, the contract for design and construction of the Natrium facility has been awarded to Catalytic Construction Company of Philadelphia. Preliminary grading of the site for the new plant is under way. Located on the Ohio River on a site near the firm's chlorine, caustic soda producing plant, construction of the new chemical producing unit will commence within a month. Mr. Asplundh stated that the plant is scheduled for partial production by April, 1956, and current plans call for capacity production three months later.

Paisley Products Purchases Scriptex Adhesive Inventory

Paisley Products, Inc., a division of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York, has purchased the inventory of the Scriptex Adhesive Products Company, Philadelphia, and has transferred the manufacturing operations to its plant in New York.

The product line includes vegetable base pastes and glues, latex and polyvinyl resin cements and other industrial adhesives sold to paper converters, package manufacturers, distillers, canners, printers, binders, and woodworking firms. Al Cohen, former partner and manager of Scriptex has joined the Paisely sales organization as a special sales and service representative in the Philadelphia territory. The Paisley Philadelphia office, under regional manager A. R. Nordone, is located in the Harrison Building at 15th and Market streets.

Davison Appoints Nicholson Chemical Operations Chief

F. Clayton Nicholson has been appointed vice-president in charge of chemical operations by Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co. Marlin G. Geiger, president of Davison, announced that Mr. Nicholson's responsibilities will include operations at Davison's Curtis Bay works, Baltimore; the Cincinnati division; the Florida phos-

F. Clayton Nicholson

phate division at Bartow and the Lake Charles, La., division.

Mr. Nicholson succeeds William B. McCloskey, who has been named vice-president of W. R. Grace & Co., in charge of administrative controls. Mr. Nicholson formerly bore the title of director of chemical operations, a position to which he was appointed in 1952. After experience with Anderson-Pritchard Oil Corporation, and Gulf Research & Development Corporation in technical positions, Mr. Nicholson joined Davison in 1942 as quality control supervisor. He was successively assistant superintendent of quality control; assistant works manager at Curtis Bay, and manager of the Cincinnati division before becoming director of chemical operations.

Mr. Nicholson headed the process and quality control group of Davison's first synthetic fluid-type cracking catalyst plant at Curtis Bay and has been continuously associated with the production of the catalyst made there since its commercial inception.

Naphthenic Acid Decision Favorable to Standard Oil

The Court of Customs and Patents Appeals has handed down a decision in favor of Standard Oil Company (N.J.), New York in the dispute between the company and the Bureau of Customs over duty rates on imported naphthenic acid. Esso had contended that the naphthenic acid it imports should enter the country duty-free under the "petroleum distillates" section of the tariff laws, because the material Esso imports is obtained from petroleum, rather than from coal. The case had gone first to the Customs Court of New York, which found for the company. When the government asked the higher court to reverse the decision, it lost.

AEC Okays Atoms-for-Peace Rules

Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, last week announced that the commission has approved three proposed regulations governing the activities of private and public organizations and persons in the development and utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as provided in the atomic energy act of 1954.

The proposed regulations establish the procedures and criteria for the issuance of licenses for the possession and use of production and utilization facilities, and special nuclear materials. They also establish the security standards and procedures for safeguarding secret and confidential restricted data. The three new regulations provide the essential information needed by the public to prepare license applications to proceed with atomic energy activities. Present regulations governing source and by-product materials are under revision. Other regulations in such fields as operators licenses, health and safety, and administrative procedures are still being formulated.

Open the Way to Research

In announcing the proposed regulations, Mr. Strauss stated, "These regulations will open the way to all who are interested in engaging in research and development or commercial activities in the atomic energy field. The commission has established no deadlines for the filing of applications for licenses. Such applications may be filed at any time."

Mr. Strauss added that the AEC's objective in the formulation of the regulations was to minimize government control of competitive enterprise. "The regulations," he said, "impose on a licensee only those controls which we believe are clearly needed to protect the health and safety of the public and the national security. We have not included in these regulations the detailed management controls which we have found to be necessary in the administration of contracts involving the expenditure of federal funds."

Regulations to Be Published

As required by law the proposed regulations will be published in the *Federal Register*, giving official notice of proposed rule making. There will then be a thirty-day period during which the public may submit written suggestions and comments on the regulations. After these suggestions and comments have been taken into account the regulations will be officially promulgated in the *Federal Register*.

In developing the proposed regulations the AEC invited the comments and sug-

—*Continued on page 74*

Plant Inspection Rules Changes Are Forecast

Regulatory control over veterinary biologicals and the election of a new president highlighted the forty-third annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, held April 13 to 15 at Boca Raton, Fla.

Dr. Karl Bambach, ADMA executive vice-president, said that the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture, which licenses animal biologicals, may shift from a system of resident inspectors, always present in a plant, to control by occasional factory inspections and spot tests.

The association's new president is Dr. J. H. Fitzgerald Dunning, of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Inc., Baltimore, Md. His elevation to the presidency marked the inauguration of a new ADMA policy calling for a one-year term for that office. In the past the association has elected its presidents to a two-year term.

A complete report on the proceedings at the ADMA convention will be contained in a special section of OPD next week.

Elected with Dr. Dunning were three new association vice-presidents:—Francis Boyer, of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia; James J. Kerrigan, of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and L. D. Barney, of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J. M. C. Eaton, of Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., was re-elected treasurer.

The USDA action, Dr. Bambach pointed out, would bring the department's regulatory policy more closely into line with that of the National Institutes of Health, which has jurisdiction over biological products for human use. It would mean, he went on, that USDA would need an adequate laboratory to carry out control tests.

Might Seek Help From Congress

Whether the drug industry would call upon congress to provide the necessary funds for such a laboratory would depend, he said, upon the type of regulatory program planned for the facility. "A regulatory program requiring check testing of each batch of veterinary biologicals," Dr. Bambach declared, "would be impractical, unnecessary, and would stifle progress. On the other hand, a program of spot tests and occasional factory inspections, similar to those of the Food and Drug Administration and the laboratory of biologics control of the National Institutes of Health, would be a decided improvement."

The time has come for an all-out public relations program by the "medical care" team, Adam H. Fiske, retiring ADMA

—*Continued on page 42*

Gulf's Chairman to Board Of Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals

S. A. Swensrud, chairman of Gulf Oil Corporation, has been elected a director of Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., jointly-owned company of B. F. Goodrich Company and Gulf. He succeeds W. G. Moore, who had previously announced his intention to retire from the company.

Directors re-elected at the annual meeting last week were William I. Burt, P. W. Cornell, L. O. Crockett, John R. Hoover, W. L. Naylor, W. S. Richardson, and Frank K. Schoenfeld. At the meeting of the directors following the annual meeting, Mr. Swensrud was elected chairman of the board and Mr. Burt was re-elected president.

P. W. Cornell, a director of the company since 1953, was elected vice-president in charge of operations, engineering and development, and J. E. Miller was named general sales manager. In order to accept his new position, Mr. Cornell has resigned as assistant manager of the chemical department of Gulf Oil Corporation. He will be located in the Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals office in the Gulf Building, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Miller, who will be located at the company's office in the Rose Building, Cleveland, was formerly manager of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company's copolymer plant at Port Neches, Tex.

Commercial Solvents Plans Operation of Canadian Firm

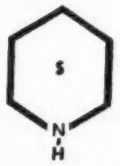
Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has announced plans for participation in Northwest Nitro-Chemicals, Ltd., a Canadian company located in southern Alberta. Commercial plans to operate the Canadian company under a long-term management contract, with initial operation scheduled for early 1957.

Reilly reports
TO INDUSTRY
From the Research and Development Division, Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation
Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

We, the Reilly Researchers, appreciate the regularity with which you have asked about the availability of new compounds not presented in the Reilly Chemical Index.

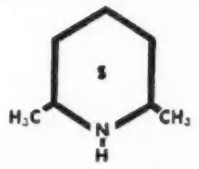
Here are five new compounds . . . the most recent additions to the steadily growing list of organic chemicals available from Reilly.

PIPERIDINE



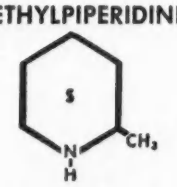
Apparently, there has been a shortage of high purity piperidine. We are offering a 98% piperidine, with not more than 1% pyridine.

2,6-DIMETHYLPIPERIDINE



The steric effect of the methyl groups seems to make this a good stabilizer for organic halides.

2-METHYLPIPERIDINE



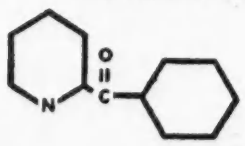
This strong organic base has been requested on many occasions. A 98% grade is now available.

HYDROGENATION

We can do some custom hydrogenating on a reasonably large semi-works scale. Check with us the next time you need a hydrogenation done.

2-Benzylpyridine and 4-Benzylpyridine have been available from Reilly for years. Now we are introducing:

2-BENZOYLPYRIDINE



AND

4-BENZOYLPYRIDINE

Our friends tell us that the availability of these two pyridines will stimulate the synthesis of various compounds. We hope to make available other derivatives of benzylpyridine soon.

The Reilly Researchers

Reilly COAL TAR CHEMICALS

Reilly Coal Tar Chemicals for Industry

Association Meetings

This Week

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 18-20.

National Air Pollution Symposium, Huntington-Sheraton hotel, Pasadena, Calif., April 18-20.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., May 22-26.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 1-4; Lake Placid, N. Y., September 25-28; annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla., May 1-6

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8; mid-year meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Chicago, June 12-17.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 28-29.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, June 16-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 26; forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

British Plastics Exhibition, Olympic Stadium, London, June 1-11

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, Lexington hotel, New York, April 28.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Quebec City, Quebec, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 18-19; Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., September 22-23; joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Chemical Progress Week, May 16-21.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 15-17

Chlorine Institute, spring meeting and golf tournament, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., April 26-27

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York board of Trade, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

Electrochemical Society, Sheraton-Gibson hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 1-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 11-14.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 22-25.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 20-23.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 1-4.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual outing in conjunction with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11

Metal Powder Association, national meeting and show, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, May 10-12.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., October 16-20.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., May 23-24.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., September 15-18.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 23-25

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 24-28.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 13.

Society of the Chemical Industry, annual meeting, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England, July 11-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association annual outing in conjunction with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10-11; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 1.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 10-12.

World Petroleum Congress, Rome, June 6-15.

Chemical Industry Safety Record Set

The chemical industry set a new all-time safety record in 1954, it was announced last week by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Lost-time accidents in the industry, as recorded by the MCA general safety committee, amounted to 3.27 per million man-hours worked, the lowest figure in the history of the industry and an 11 percent improvement over 1953. The accident severity rate declined to 0.49 per thousand man-hours worked, a reduction of 40 percent over 1953.

On the basis of these figures, S. M. MacCutcheon of Dow Chemical Company, chairman of the general safety committee, observed, "The average chemical plant worker is safer on the job than off." The chemical industry accident rate, Mr. MacCutcheon pointed out, is less than one-third of the 11.50 (per million man-hours worked) preliminary figure reported for all manufacturing for 1954 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Ranked as one of the safest industries in the country, the chemical industry has reduced its accident frequency rate 57 percent since 1946. The MCA safety performance report covers plants in North America representing over 757,000,000 employee hours of exposure. Simultaneously, the association announced that to date it had awarded 317 certificates of safety achievement for 1954 to plants representing thirty companies. The awards are made annually to those plant locations which complete a calendar year without a lost-time accident. The following table shows overall safety statistics from 1946 through 1954:—

	1946	1948	1950	1952	1954
Number of companies reporting	72	86	87	87	96
Employee hours of exposure (millions)	428	523	575	677	757
Total industrial injuries	3,278	3,334	2,630	2,782	2,480
Accident frequency rate	7.65	6.37	4.56	4.10	3.27
Accident severity rate	0.69	1.06	0.73	0.73	0.49

Oils, Fats Consumption: February

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in February, 1955, totaled 1,385,835,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	347,532,000
Paint and varnish	35,686,000
Processing	344,319,000
Refining	475,550,000
Soap	92,337,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Soap	.....	.....
Other	.....	.....
Castor (No. 1 and No. 3)—		
Refining		8 074.000
Fat-splitting		.....
Soap		.....
Paint and varnish		246.000
Lubricants and greases[2]		152.000
Other uses[3]		7.102.000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	29.795.000	
Deodorizing	.....	7.121.000
Hydrogenation	.....	2.985.000
Fat-splitting	3.131.000	.....
Shortening	.....	521.000
Other edible products	.....	2.454.000
Soap	6.813.000	6.376.000
Paint and varnish	.....	449.000
Other uses	13.257.000	3.707.000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	20.817.000	
Deodorizing	.....	2 221.000
Winterizing	.....	8.249.000
Shortening	.....	.....
Oleomargarine	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	6.357.000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	13.000	96.000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	150.819.000	
Hydrogenation	.....	49 086.000
Deodorizing (whole oil)	.....	1.838.000
Winterizing	.....	66.368.000
Shortening	.....	18.274.000
Oleomargarine	.....	4.242.000
Other edible uses	.....	1.175.000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	293 000
Fish oils, other than cod or liver—		All grades
Lubricants and greases[2]		297.000
Other uses		2.074.000
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	20.821.000	.....
Fat-splitting	278.000	.....
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	7.920.000	11.249.000
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	9.584.000	5.214.000
Marine, mammal—		All grades
Refining		.....
Paint and varnish		.....
Lubricants and greases[2]		1.596.000
Other uses		1.979.000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		357.000
Other uses		224 000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	179.000	.....
Soap	.....	10.000
Other uses	42.000	.....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	2.385.000	.....
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	679.000	.....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	4.756.000	.....
Hydrogenation	.....	595.000
Deodorizing	.....	1.045.000
Winterizing	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	32 .000
Oleomargarine	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	3 .000
Soap	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	335.000
Rapeseed—		All grades
Lubricants and greases[2]		119.000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses		179.000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	196.229.000	.....
Fat-splitting	235.000	.....
Hydrogenation	.....	97.107.000
Deodorizing (whole oil)	.....	17.209.000
Winterizing	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	40.701.000
Oleomargarine	.....	5.847.000
Other edible uses	.....	8 405.000
Soap	43.000	.....
Paint and varnish	455.000	6.476.000
Lubricants and greases	.....	16.000
Other uses	7.033.000	6.559 000
Tung—		Pounds
Paint and varnish		2 985.000
Lubricants and greases[2]		.....
Other uses		479.000

Fats and Greases

Lard, rendered and refined—	
Shortening	29.793.000
Oleomargarine	1.360.000
Hydrogenation	.....
Other edible uses	5.474.000
Soap	.....
Lubricants and greases[2]	.....
Other uses	.....
Stearine, animal and oleo, edible—	
Shortening	702.000
Oleomargarine	714.000
Other edible uses	238.000
Soap	.....
Other uses	.....
Stearine, vegetable oil, winter—	
Shortening	5.543.000
Oleomargarine	1.836.000
Hydrogenation	4.031.000
Other edible uses	122.000
Other uses	.....
Tallow, edible (including refined)—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	.....
Hydrogenation	1 283.000
Shortening	7.909.000
Soap	.....
Lubricants and greases[2]	2 8.000
Other uses	1.092.000
Tallow and grease, inedible (other than wool)—	
Refining	16.667.000
Fat-splitting	21.023.000
Hydrogenation	4.293.000
Shortening	.....
Soap	56.847.000
Lubricants and greases[2]	3.370.000
Other uses	27.484.000
Vegetable foots, raw and acidulated (100% basis)—	
Fat-splitting	7.621.000
Soap	2 368.000
Paint and varnish	143.000
Other uses	536.000
Vegetable, not specified—	
Refining	1.473.000
Fat-splitting	1.184.000
Hydrogenation	.....
Winterizing	3.435.000
Shortening	1.502.000
Oleomargarine	5.000
Other edible uses	3.087.000
Soap	655.000
Paint and varnish	569.000
Lubricants and greases[2]	1.141.000
Other uses	5.238.000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."

[2] Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working.

[3] Quantities consumed in linoleum and animal feeds, shown separately below, are included in the above totals. Data for fats and oils consumed in chemicals and linoleum and oilcloth, which were previously shown separately, are now included in "Other inedible" while quantities consumed in core oils, brake fluids, dielectric oils, and metal working, formerly included in this total, are now classified in "Lubricants and similar oils."

[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individaul companies.

[5] Included in "Total of primary products (Other than vegetable oils) not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."

[6] Included in "Total of secondary products not shown separately, including small quantities for which data are not reliable."

[7] Excludes quantities used in refining.

President Urges Role In Trade Organization

Congress was asked last week by President Eisenhower to pass legislation authorizing United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, the new agency set up at Geneva, Switzerland, to administer and police the fair trade rules established through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The request was contained in a special message to the senate and house in which the President warned that failure of this country to join in the organization "would play directly into the hands of the communists." His action in seeking approval by both houses instead of merely submitting the OTC for senate ratification carries out an earlier promise by the President to ask for congressional approval.

It is anticipated that early consideration will be given to the recommendations by congress. Hearings on the legislation will be held by the ways and means committee of the house, at which the consequences of US membership will be explored thoroughly with opportunities given to industries to testify fully on the subject.

Trade Bill Action Likely

It is also expected that submission of the question to congress at this time will speed action in the senate on the pending trade agreements extension bill. There has been some tendency in the senate to hold up this bill until more information could be obtained regarding OTC and GATT and the relation of these two to the trade agreements bill. The finance committee will begin voting on the trade agreements bill this week.

GATT, which the proposed new OTC would administer, came into being in 1947. Basically it is a multilateral trade agreement incorporating tariff concessions and rules against unjustified trade restrictions similar to those which the United States has been negotiating with individual countries through bilateral trade agreements.

Tariff Concessions Expected

The President explained that participation in this general agreement will enable the United States to obtain more tariff concessions on its exports than would be possible by bilateral negotiations. He said

—Continued on page 56

ASTM To Hold 30 Sessions At Annual Meeting in June

A total of thirty sessions have been scheduled for the annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., from June 26 through July 1. The program also includes delivery of the Marburg lecture by Dr. Walter J. Hamburger, director of the Fabric Research Laboratory, Inc., Boston, Mass. Dr. Hamburger will talk on textile fibers.

Dr. Fritz V. Lenel of the Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute, will give the Gillett Memorial Lecture on metal powders. Forty-five technical committees and their subcommittees will hold a total of about 450 meetings. The annual dinner has been scheduled for June 29.

The opening session on June 27 will be followed by a symposium on impact. A session on soils is planned for the after-

—Continued on page 74

Fertilizer Group in California Sets Conference for April 26

The California Fertilizer Association has announced the program for its third annual fertilizer conference, to be held April 26 at the College of Agriculture of the University of California, in Davis, Calif., under the sponsorship of the association's soil improvement committee.

The following papers will be presented during the morning program:—"Developing Potash Use in California," by M. R. McCollam, of the American Potash Institute; "Agriculture's Challenge," by Dr. Stanley Freeborn, provost at the University of California at Davis, and "Benedict Farm Rehabilitation Project," by LeVerne N. Freimann, county extension agent, for Whatcom County, Washington.

Also, "Progress Report of Fertilizer Demonstrations on Range Land," by A.

Continued on page 63

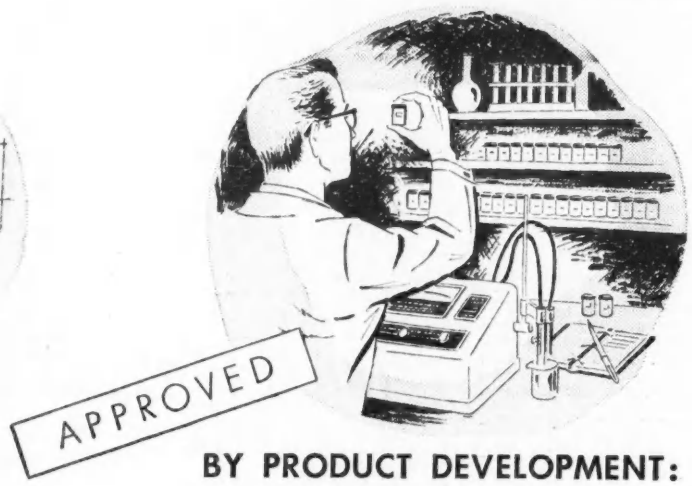
GAF Names Two Directors

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, last week elected Lucius D. Clay and Arthur E. Pettit to its board of directors. The former is chairman of the board of directors and chief executive office of Continental Can Company, and the latter is a member of the law firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, general counsel for General Aniline.

Merck Vitamin B_{12}

BY PURCHASING:

"We like buying vitamin B_{12} from Merck. They make five different forms, to meet all needs . . . and deliver quickly."



BY PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT:

"Merck certainly keeps us up to date on new developments . . . and their technical service has helped us on some tough formulation problems."

BY PRODUCTION:

"With Merck's capacity to supply, we can really plan tight production schedules. And Merck B_{12} is so uniform, we get along fine with quality control."

BY SALES:

"Merck showed us how to improve our B_{12} product to boost consumer acceptance. Besides, we like the way Merck stimulates professional appreciation of all vitamin products through special promotion."

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Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 15 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. 40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see Al)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone cns. dms lb 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
4-Acetyl-p-aminophenol dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. works lb .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs 15.00 - 16.00
tech. dms. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs 10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd. 100 lbs 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila. Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt equald lb 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots. kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery chys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.35 - —
l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.89.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms. c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran. dms. c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. 28 - 29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¼
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .1350- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207 C or above ret dms c.l. frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207° C., ret., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal 1.06 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal 1.09 - —
tanks same basis gal. .95 - —
Imp. 75% at 419 C. at over., dms ex whse gal .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .68
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59
245° C. to 293° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 12.25 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —
Acid, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2,4 D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic bgs. works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys. c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - 28
Gallic, NF, vil bots, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.80
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
Paste bbls frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
chys lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25 lb lots, works lb 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35% dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g. chys lb 3.25 - —
Hydrocinnamic, medicinal, 48%, cks dlvd E lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
18° chys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton 28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt equald ton 30.00 - —
22° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt equald ton 35.00 - —
CP USP, consumers, chys., extra, c.l. works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 13¼ - 13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb 16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼

Acid, hydrocinnamic, CP USP prices to dealers 1 c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt. alld lb. .75 - 95
dilute No. 2, 5 to bots lb 40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks works lb. .21 - —
70% steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 30%, USP chys lb 1.30 - 1.32
Isonicotinic 100 lb fib. dms. works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls. works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .20
smaller lots lb. .1854- .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .364
smaller lots lb. .3104- .3689
USP, 85%, chys. lb. .85 - .88
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- .3818
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms. lb. .36¼- .38¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1815- —
w.w., dms lb. .2115- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .70 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.32 - —
Monochloroacetic purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-)
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¾
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Neville and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
chys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
ship't	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w.w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .17½- .19½
tanks lb. .15½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .20 - .22
tanks lb. .1800- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¼- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld E 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18 - .20
tanks lb. .1600- —
s.d., dms lb. .16½- .18¼
tanks lb. .14½- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .16¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .15¾
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .18½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .13¼- .15¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.81 - 1.85
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.71 - 1.76
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
small dms. lb. .48 - .54
imp., bgs lb. .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram.15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., t.c.l. lb. .65 - 90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.56 - 1.60
powd., bbls lb. 1.60 - 1.64
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra, nb. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, nb. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Denat. (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

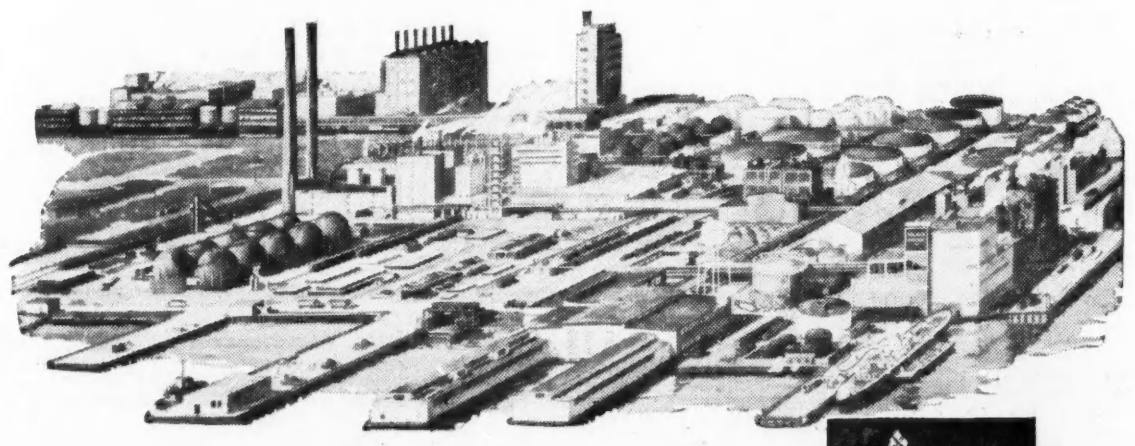
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —

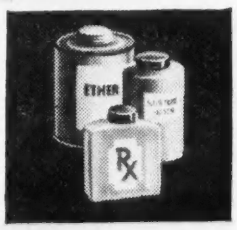
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

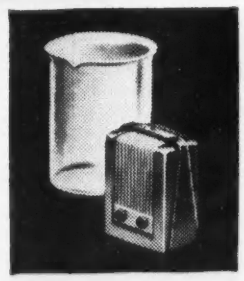
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —



Put This Plant Behind Your Product

Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?





ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL • ETHYL ACETATE
ACETALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P. • AMYL ACETATE
FUSEL OIL, REFINED • ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
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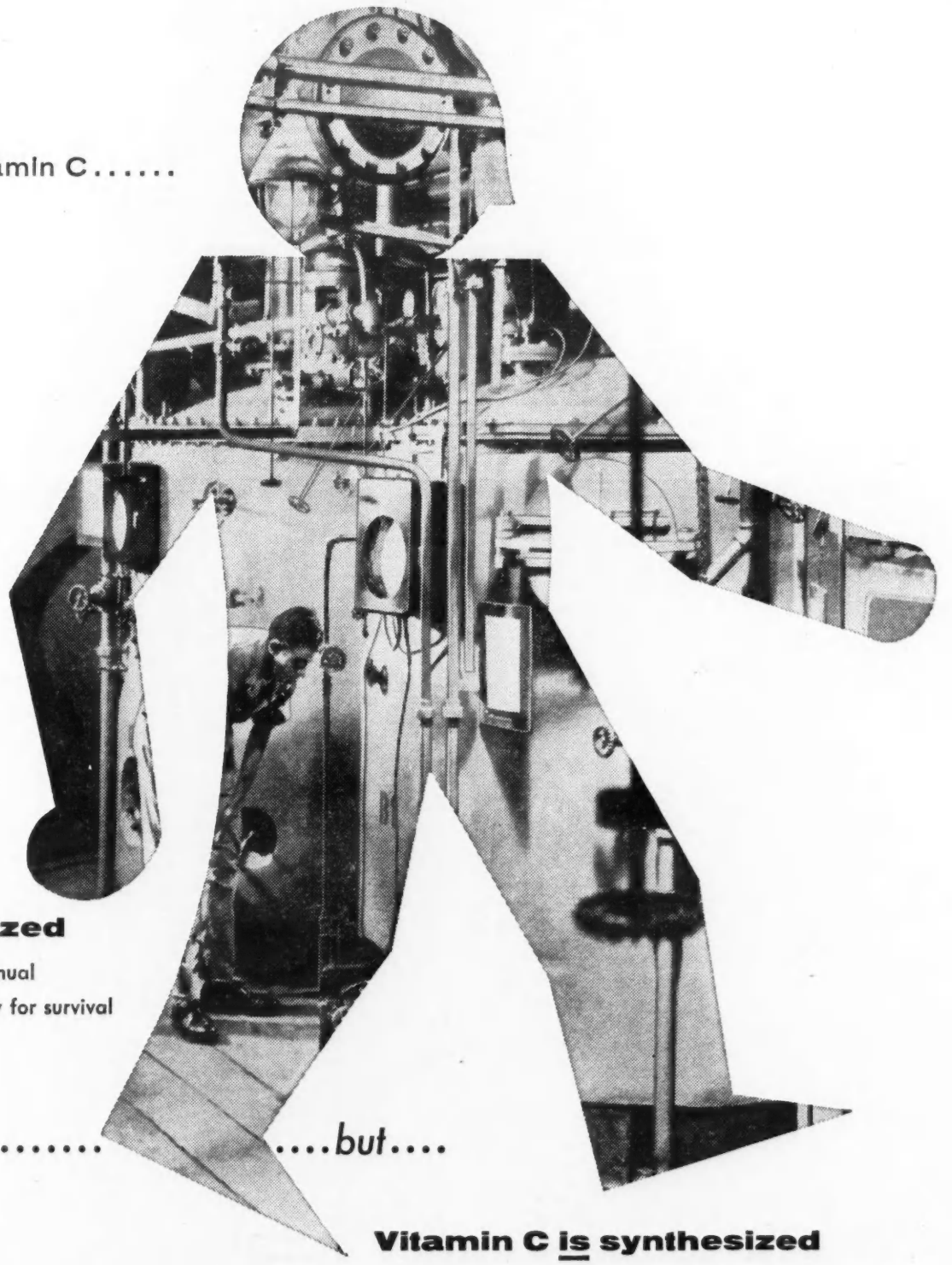
facts about Vitamin C.....



Vitamin C is not synthesized

by the human body and a continual external supply is necessary for survival

.....but....

Vitamin C is synthesized

expertly by Pfizer in a process involving industrial fermentation. Pfizer, one of the first producers of Vitamin C, has been making it commercially since 1936. Write for Pfizer Vitamin C Booklet M-743.

SPECIFY PFIZER FOR ASCORBIC ACID

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CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
Chemical Sales Division
630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif., Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.

Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —

2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —

2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —

Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —

Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —

Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —

Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dlvd gal. .48 - —

Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —

Alcohol, isopropyl, refd., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —

Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Methyl (see Methanol).

Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).

Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).

2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.26 - 1.35

n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —

Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
Indust grade cns., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —

Wood (see Methanol)

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —

Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Algin (see Sodium alginate).

Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00

Allspice (see Pimento).

Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼

Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .40 - —
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82

Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).

Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).

Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).

Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).

Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).

Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08

Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08

Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —

Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510

Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500 - —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520 - .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - .18¾

Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.

Formate, basic soln., cbys. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0285 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .041 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .026 - —
light bgs dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).

Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .232 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .215 - —

Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).

Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½ - —
standard, 200-lb. dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, linng, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, 250-lb. dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 25-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.90 - 10.00

Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —

m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —

p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98

Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —

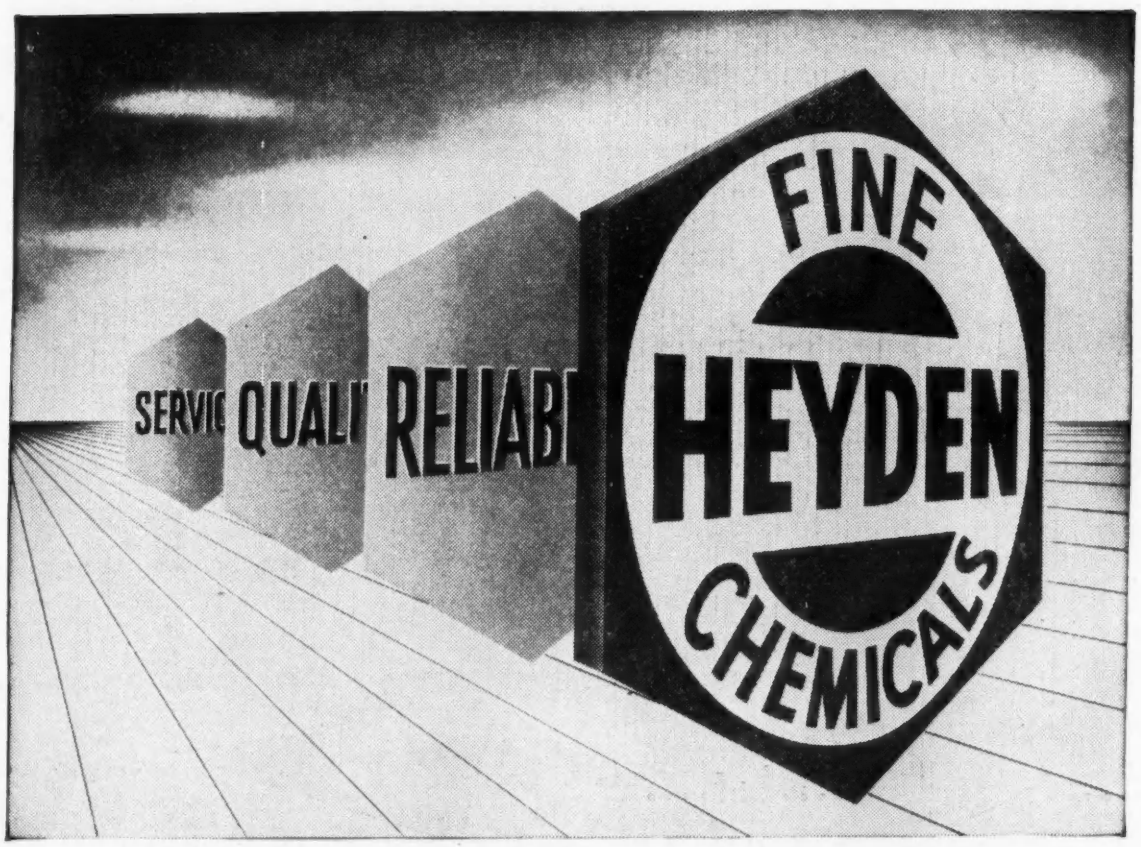
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - 88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton 87.50 - 90.50

Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 96.00 - —

Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)

Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 96.00 - —

Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton 317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton 390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton 395.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .39 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, fines, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .30 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton 68.00 - 70.00
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equal to $6 per ton 74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26¼ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.



What's behind the hexagon?

Benzaldehyde
Benzyl Chloride
Beta-Oxynaphthoic Acid
Chlorotoluenes
Formaldehyde
Formic Acid
Guaiacols
Hexamethylenetetramine
Parahydroxybenzoates
Pentaerythritols
Resorcinol
Salicylates
Salicylic Acid
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Formate

Reliability—Quality—Service—one might say that these constitute three sides of the Heyden hexagon. They have been there for over 50 years during which Heyden has manufactured organic chemicals bearing this trademark.

Helping you to improve your product by supplying better raw materials is our business. Some of the principal Heyden chemicals are listed here. We will welcome the opportunity to work with you. Why not consult our technical or sales staff on your particular requirements?

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
Chicago • Cincinnati • Detroit • Philadelphia • Providence • San Francisco
In Canada: McArthur Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

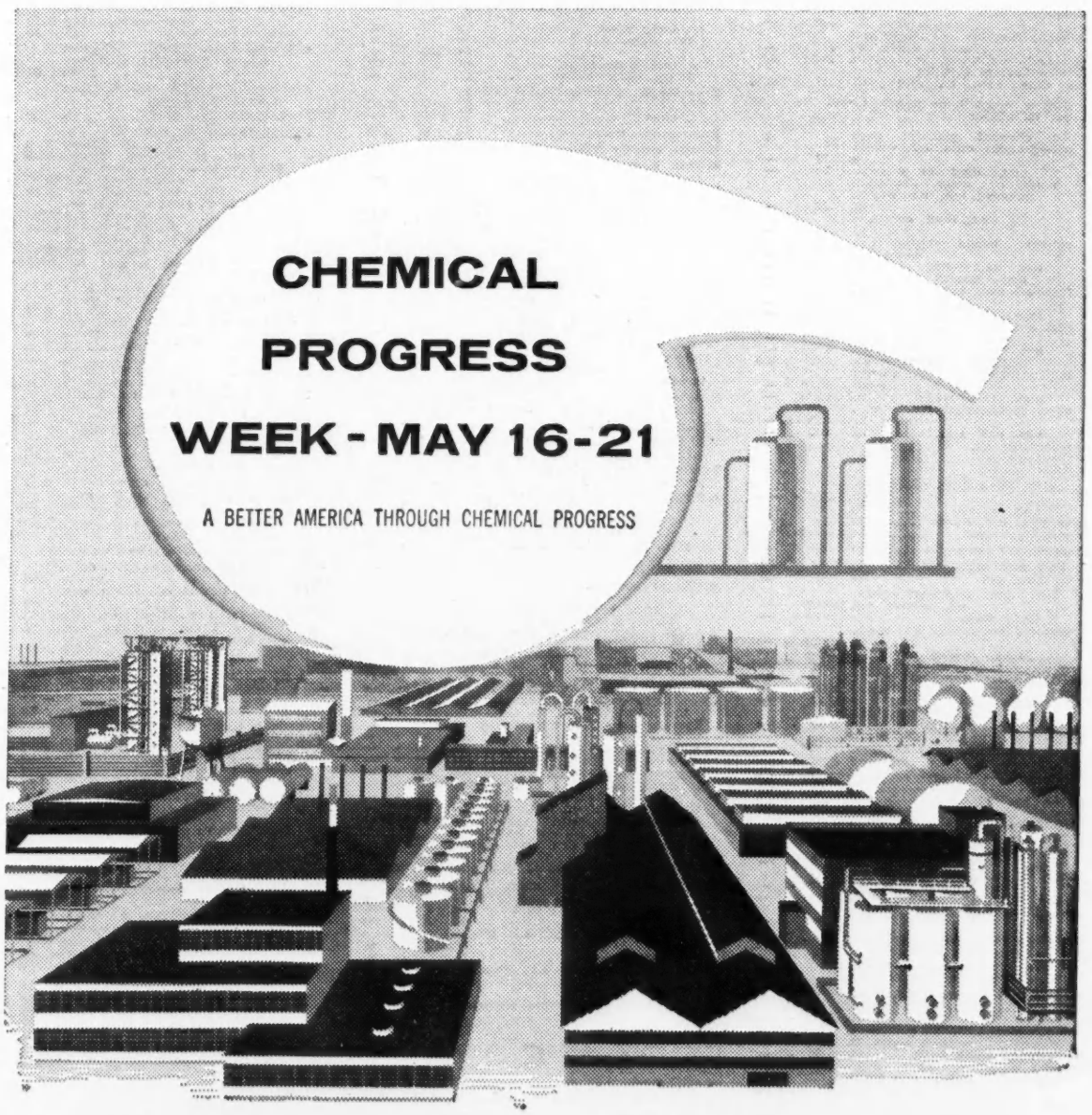
Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works, lb.	.50		75
Persulfate, kgs. lb.	.46½	-	.47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.0855	-	—
t.c.l. same basis lb.	.09	-	—
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb.	.46	-	—
tech. bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb.	.0865	-	—
t.c.l., same basis lb.	.0915	-	—
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb.	1.62	-	1.64
Silicofluoride dms works lb	11	-	.12
Sulfamate, bbls., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb.	.18	-	—
t.c.l., works lb.	.22	-	—
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton	42 00	-	47 50
syn., bgs. c.l. western, works ton	44 00	-	—
bulk, works ton	42 00	-	—
purif., dms., works lb.	.09	-	.09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton.	240 00	-	—
t.c.l., works, 100% basis ton	30 00	-	—
tanks frt alld. 100% basis ton	180.00	-	—
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb.	.20	-	—
t.c.l., works lb.	.22	-	.26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb.	1.35	-	1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb.	1.70	-	1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt alld lb.	.65	-	—
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb.	.06¼	-	—
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb.	28.00	-	—
dl, dms lb	6.00	-	—
d-monobasic, bots lb.	28.00	-	—
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.	28 00	-	—
dl, dms lb	6.00	-	—
d-Sulfate, dms lb	28.00	-	—
dl, dms lb	6.00	-	—
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb.	.22	-	—
t.c.l., same basis lb.	.23	-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.20	-	—
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.17	-	—
t.c.l., same basis lb.	.18	-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.15	-	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.15	-	—
t.c.l., same basis lb.	.16	-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.13	-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).			
n-butyrate, dms. lb.	.90	-	1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb.	1.70	-	2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb.	1.75	-	1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb.	.74	-	1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.43¾	-	—
t.c.l., works lb.	.46¾	-	—
tanks, works lb.	.41¾	-	—
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.24¾	-	—
t.c.l., works lb.	.25¾	-	—
tanks, works lb.	.23¾	-	—
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb.	1.85	-	—
tech., dms lb.	1.10	-	—
Angelica root, dom., bls lb.	.60	-	.70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. arvs. lb.	.21	-	—
t.c.l., works, frt. alld lb.	.22	-	—
tanks, works, frt. alld lb.	.20	-	—
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb.	.31	-	—
t.c.l., same basis lb.	.33	-	—
Spanish, bgs. lb.	.36	-	.39
Spanish, bgs. lb.	.36	-	.38
Syrian, bgs. lb.	No prices.		
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb.	1.80	-	2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb.	.88	-	—
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb.	.97	-	—
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb.	.24	-	—
powd., dms. lb.	.28	-	—
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb.	.70	-	—
smaller lots, works lb.	.95	-	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb.	.83	-	—
t.c.l., same basis lb.	.86	-	—
electrical grade, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb.	.91	-	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb.	.28½	-	—
cs., c.l., mines lb.	.29	-	—
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.29	-	—
t.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.30½	-	—
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd lb.	.27	-	.30
Trichloride anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb.	.38½	-	—
t.c.l., works lb.	.40½	-	—
USP, powd., dms lb.	.64	-	.65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms. lb.	.60½	-	.65½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbl. lb.	3.50	-	—
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.	23 40	-	23 90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb.	.15	-	.16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz.	4.50	-	6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.	74.80	-	83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb.	3.00		Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb.	.54	-	—
Trioxide, USP, dms lb.	.48	-	—
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.05½	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd lb.	.06½	-	.07½
Asafetida, cs. lb.	.36	-	.39
powd., bbls., dms lb.	.50	-	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	1,300.00	-	—
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	675.00	-	—
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.	556.00	-	—
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	436.00	-	—
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	371.00	-	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	348.00	-	—
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	321.00	-	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	173.00	-	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	173.00	-	—
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	156.00	-	—
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	156.00	-	—
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	122.50	-	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	122.50	-	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	116.50	-	—
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.	110.00	-	—
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	78.00	-	—
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	68.50	-	—
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.	65.00	-	—
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	55.00	-	—
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	46.00	-	—
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.	40.00	-	—
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	39.00	-	—
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	40.00	-	—
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	37.00	-	—
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.	40.00	-	—
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.	27.00	-	—
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, t.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.			
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.	37.00	-	—
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.	38.00	-	—
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.	37.00	-	—
seconds, 300° - 390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.	32.00	-	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb.	.08¼	-	—
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal.	.09	-	—
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal.	.09½	-	.10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.	21.00	-	—
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.	20.00	-	—
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).			
Atropine, USP, bots oz.	6.25	-	6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz.	4.00	-	4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units.	.70	-	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units.	.75	-	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb.	1.35	-	1.45
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb.	.28	-	.30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb dms lb	4.50	-	—
Sodium, USP, dms lb	4.75	-	4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.	92.50	-	—
smaller lots, works ton.	102.50	-	—
Chlorate, kgs., works lb.	.32	-	.36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.	158.00	-	—
t.c.l., works ton.	168.00	-	—
NF, cryst., dms. lb.	.20	-	—
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	6.00	-	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.50	-	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb.	.35	-	—
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Hydrate cryst., bgs ton.	180.00	-	190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.12½	-	—
t.c.l., works lb.	.14	-	—
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.	255.00	-	—
t.c.l., works ton.	265.00	-	—
Peroxide, dms., works lb.	.16	-	—
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. and lb.	.37	-	—
t.c.l., same basis lb.	.38	-	.42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, dms. lb.	.13	-	.15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.	85.00	-	—
t.c.l., works ton	95.00	-	—
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.	25.00	-	—
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.	25.00	-	—
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.	41.60	-	—
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.	60.10	-	—
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton.	9.50	-	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls lb.	.35	-	.37
root, bls lb.	.45	-	.50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.	14.00	-	—
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.	80.60	-	—
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.	83.10	-	—
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.	78.95	-	—
1-ton lots, ex whse ton.	81.45	-	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb.	.22	-	.23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb.	.74	-	1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb.	.44	-	—
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.	.0075	-	.009
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.	.015	-	—

Ammonium Perchlorate—Benzyl Benzoate

Benzene hexachloride, wet dust distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb.	.02	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.	.021		—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb.	1.00		—
Benzocaine dms lb	3.48		3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa. gal.	.36	-	—
Birmingham district gal.	.36	-	—
Chicago district gal.	.36	-	—
Cleveland district gal.	.36	-	—
Geneva, Utah gal.	.36	-	—
Johnstown Pa. gal.	.36	-	—
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal.	.36	-	—
Lone Star, Texas gal.	.36	-	—
Lorain, Ohio gal.	.36	-	—
Middletown, Ohio gal.	.36	-	—
Minnequa, Colo gal.	.36	-	—
Philadelphia district gal.	.36	-	—
Pittsburgh district gal.	.36	-	—
Sparrows Point, Md. gal.	.36	-	—
Syracuse, N. Y. gal.	.36	-	—
Terre Haute, Ind. gal.	.36	-	—
Youngstown, Ohio gal.	.36	-	—
Benzophenone dms lb.	1.40		1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb.	.18		.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.22	-	—
t.c.l., same basis lb.	.23	-	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb.	.21	-	—
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.98	-	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb.	.62		1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb.	.62		1.10



all industry has helped to make chemical progress

When we think of the astounding progress of the chemical industry, we think also of the progress of every other industry. For only the chemical industry markets its products to all 72 major U.S. industrial groups—and the progress of our industry is linked inseparably with the progress of all other industry.

Obviously, every chemical innovation, to be successful, must find a market. Chemical sales, which have climbed from $4 billion in 1939 to over $20 billion annually today, mean simply that the users of chemicals have been receptive and alert, and have found the way to turn new chemical products and processes to their own advantage.

Columbia-Southern is proud to be a member of the chemical industry and, in marking the second annual Chemical Progress Week, salutes *all* industries for their part in making this progress possible.

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IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Benzyl Chloride—Cholesterol

Benzyl chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. in steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd. jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher

Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs. ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 — —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. 45 —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb 40 .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs. c.l., works ton 190 00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 200 00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 100 00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110 00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 -165 00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - 17
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.00 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works E ton.75.00 - —
Los Angeles ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).

Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
cryst. 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 103.25 - —
powd., 99½% bgs. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
tors truckload, works lb. 70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur)
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basas lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown iron oxide pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs. works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- 15¼
l.c.l. works lb. 04½ .15½
raw, paper ogs. c.l. works lb. 04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. 04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va. N Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs works lb .06¾ .06¼
Turkey-type bgs. works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls. works lb. .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .65 - —
Butadiene refd., cyls., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
n-Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. or Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb 33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l. frt equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —

In edible oil (see Viosterol).

Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
Calcium carbonate, nat., water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160 00
l.c.l., works ton.120 00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls, dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms. 100-lb. same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.88.80 -89.55
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.90.30 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 -100.80
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .128 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .103 - —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .18½- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115 00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. 30 dms. to c.l. same basis. lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .13¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½
W of Rockies, f.o.b., stockpoints lb. .10½- .11
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11¾- .12¼
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¼- .12¾
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08½- .09
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - .09½
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.95 - —
AA, cs. lb. 3.60 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb. 2.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.15 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.70 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.75 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
Imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .22¾- —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .17 - —
longstick, cracked bls lb. .18 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .17 - —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. No prices.
thin, bls lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., c. & f ton.110.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. No stocks.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .42 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .543 - .553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .593 - .603
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .553
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .2c½- .32¼
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .30
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, cs. c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, not fixed, 4% pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8% pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14% dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, comL., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls. 180 lbs. frt alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00

Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms. frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 lb. .53 - —
"0000," bgs lb. .75 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 7.05 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.70 - —
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif. bgs., c.l. Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port..long ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump bulk, Atl. port..long ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia works. ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse..net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .49 - —
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .49 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co. kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .64 - .69
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.30
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .30 - .31½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43½- —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .29 - .29½
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000 lb. lots or more lb. .707 - —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .717 - —
smaller lots lb. .737 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .45¼- .45¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .36 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .47 - —
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .53½- .68
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .48½- .51½
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .46 - .56½
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .1915- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 -13.25
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 19.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 20.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 26.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.25 -28.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00

Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 162.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 158.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09¼- .10
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .06½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.53
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 60.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.03 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —

m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —

Choline Bitartrate—2-4-D, Tech.

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 129.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 9-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basas lb. .46½- .48¼

NITROPARAFFINS

NM
NITROMETHANE
CH_3NO_2

NE
NITROETHANE
$CH_3CH_2NO_2$

1-NP
1-NITROPROPANE
$CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$

2-NP
2-NITROPROPANE
$CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$

ideal medium boiling solvents

As solvents, the NP's present an unusual combination of properties. They are medium-boiling, mild-odored, and have strong solvent power for a wide variety of substances, including many coating materials, waxes, resins, gums, dyes and numerous organic chemicals. They have thoroughly demonstrated their usefulness in the formulation of nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose triacetate and cellulose acetate butyrate lacquers and adhesives. They have also found use in specialty products based on various vinyl-type resins.

CSC's new Nitroparaffins plant at Sterlington, La., will be on stream with increased volume starting August of 1955.

8-PAGE TECHNICAL DATA SHEET AVAILABLE
Get your copy for full details, specifications, properties, uses, solubility tables, chemical reactions, and handling and storage. CSC's Market Development team is ready to work with you in applying these versatile chemicals to your products or processes. Samples of the four basic NP's and their derivatives available on request.

THE NITROPARAFFIN DERIVATIVES
ALKATERGES
AB (2-Amino-1-butanol)
AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AMP (2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol)
NB (2-Nitro-1-butanol)
NEPD (2-Nitro-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMPD (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMP (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1-propanol)
TRIS AMINO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] aminomethane)
TRIS NITRO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] nitromethane)
HAS (Hydroxylammonium Acid Sulfate)
HC (Hydroxylammonium Chloride)
HS (Hydroxylammonium Sulfate)

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
260 MADISON AVENUE CORPORATION NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

2-4-D, Butyl Ester—Diphenylguanidine

2-4-D, butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib, bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 48.00 - —
17% P paper bgs., works ton 56.00 - —
18% P paper bgs., works ton 69.85 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, buts lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
o-Dianisidine fib, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, same basis lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, 6b. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms., lb .90 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.60 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 .39
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .11 - .12
Sulfate, bulk gram. .11 - .12
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 3.00
tech. dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .11 - —
nat., bgs lb. .10 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28¼ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works lb. .42½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61¼
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .38 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .455 - —
ex-whse gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50

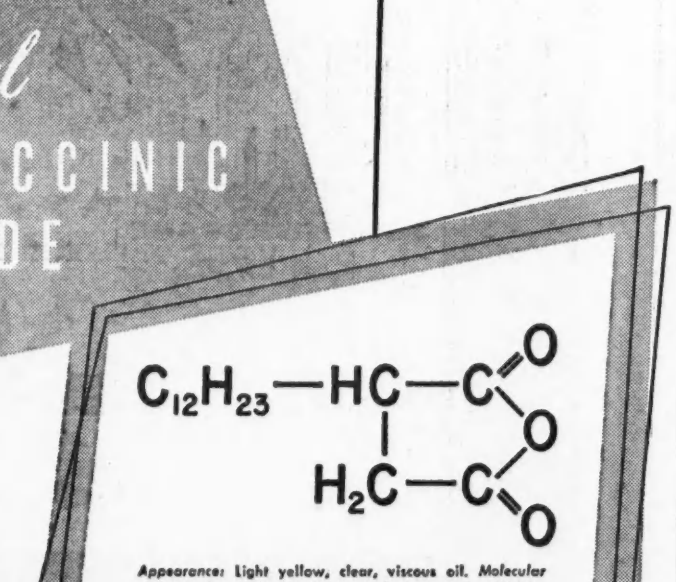
Now Available

from the principal producer of Succinic Compounds

an interesting alkenylsuccinic anhydride

National

DODECENYLSUCCINIC ANHYDRIDE

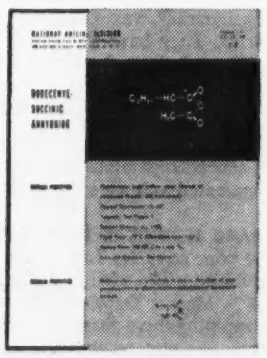


Appearance: Light yellow, clear, viscous oil. *Molecular Weight:* 266 *(calculated). Neutral Equivalent:* 131-137. *Viscosity:* See Figure 2. *Specific Gravity:* d_4^{25} 1.002. *Flash Point:* 178° C (Cleveland open cup). *Boiling Point:* 180-182° C at 5 mm. Hg. *Infra-red Spectrum:* See Figure 1.

The unusual molecular structure of this bifunctional alkenylsuccinic anhydride, reacting as an unsaturated compound and an acid anhydride, should interest all who work with

- ✔ Alkyd Resins
- ✔ Polyester Resins
- ✔ Plasticizers and Extenders for Resins, Rubber, Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
- ✔ Synthetic Lubricants
- ✔ Lube-Oil Additives
- ✔ Corrosion Preventives for Gasoline, Oils, Waxes, Paints and Varnishes
- ✔ etc., etc., etc.

National Dodecenylsuccinic Anhydride is one more reactive chemical intermediate resulting from National Aniline Research on dicarboxylic anhydrides and related organics. National has ample basic production and many years experience in Succinic Compounds. We invite inquiries from those whose work may lead to substantial additional use.



WRITE FOR TECHNICAL BULLETIN 1-8

This 6-page bulletin gives physical properties, chemical reactions, suggested uses and literature references.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Boston Providence Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland, Ore. Greensboro Charlotte Richmond Atlanta Los Angeles Columbus, Ga. New Orleans Chattanooga Toronto

Allied Chemical

Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .81 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .99 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .81 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .91 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.17 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.19 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .89 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .61 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .73 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.07 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.01 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .86 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.09 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.05 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.31 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.69 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.83 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.00 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .72 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.18 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.08 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.23 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.03 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .79 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .98 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc. lb. 3.69 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.66 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.91 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble; water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.12 - 1.14
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 32.95 -35.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., basis 100% lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .50
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, crvst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 35.75 - —
Sulfate, bots oz. 39.50 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 83-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —

Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38¾ - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .63 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.71 - 3.45

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate
.....
dioctyl phthalate
.....
dibutyl phthalate
.....

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
2205 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Ethyl Ethanolamines—Glyoxal

Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb cns	lb	.37	—
¼-lb cns	lb	1.05	—
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.51½	.52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.53½	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine dms., works	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19½	.20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	.21¼
tanks	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.			
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½	—
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.34	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.47	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.44	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	7.30
smaller lots	lb.	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots.	lb.	2.70	3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.15	.17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.			
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.17	—
Czech, medium, bgs	lb.	.11½	.12
Indian, light, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
soln., USP IX, cbys.	lb.	.16	—
djns.	lb.	.17	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.00	14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works, 10% lbs.		6.75	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.00	—
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.75	5.25
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.75	6.25
42° Be, chys., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.25	8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs.		3.25	—
USP cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
Citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	—
Glycerophosphate NF, powd	lb.	4.75	4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.45	—
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25¾	—
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.85	.87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.84	.85
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms	lb.	.78	.81
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29½	—
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	.42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.75	33.75
l.c.l., works	ton.	34.75	40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.56	.59
green USP XII, gran., dms.	lb.	.56	.59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½	.33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	—
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs		3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
USP cryst., bbls., dms	lb	09½	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.00	—
Oregon, obls	gal.	4.00	—
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver)			
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, dom., 60% protein, bags, Balto area	ton.	148.00	Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton.	143.00	Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0825	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0??	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0375	—
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.033	.066
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0405	—
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.035	—
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0375	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines	ton.	19.00	—
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.50	17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.50	18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point	ton.	4.50	5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
dlvd. W	lb.	.13	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½	—
No. 3, bbls l.c.l	lb	.43½	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.22½	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l	lb	.21½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l	lb.	.45	—

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls. frt alld	lb.	.73	—
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.53	—
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.64	—
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.71	—
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.74	—
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.81	—
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.17	.20
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	.23
powd. bbls., bxs	lb.	.23	.24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	3.20	—
standard, cns., dms	lb.	2.85	—
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	3.20	—
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	4.00	7.75
from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	6.00	10.25
Root, African, bls	lb.	.34	—
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.42	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.30	—
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).			
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
104 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.17	—
131 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.18	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
191 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.21	—
222 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.22	—
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
65 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
86 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.15	—
115 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
135 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41	—
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works	lb.	.23	.23½
soaplye, 80%, tanks, works	lb	.21	Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—

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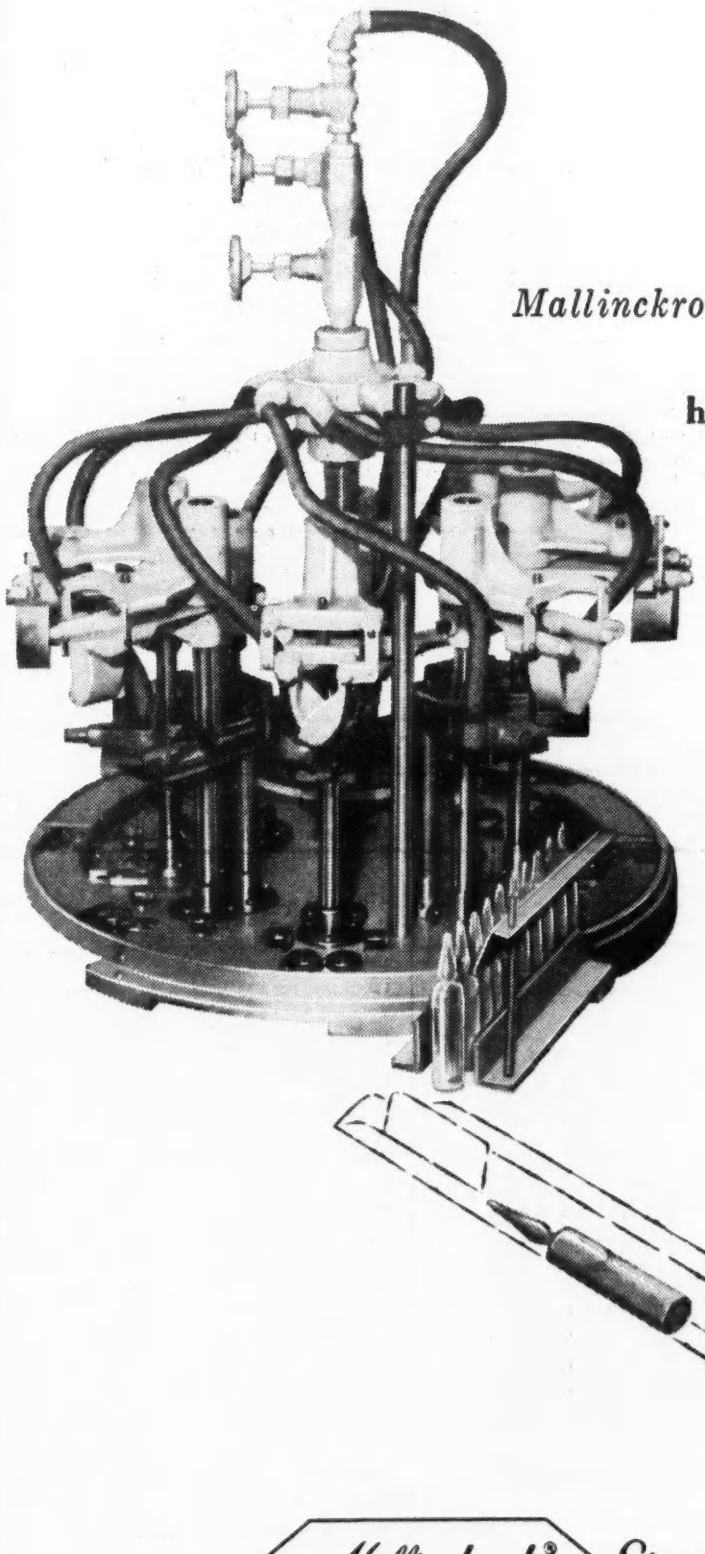

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Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¾ Nom.
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾ Nom.
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼ - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅞ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .59¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe)
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Gum, cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½ - .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs lb. .33 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .33 - .35
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .24 - .26
WS, bgs lb. .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .23 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, AAM, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17½
S, bgs lb. .20 - .22
E. st India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, ogs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs lb. .37 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .43 - .45
No 2, bbls lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Gum, karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O)
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb. 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba., dom., same basis ton. 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton. 16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 60.00 -62.00

H

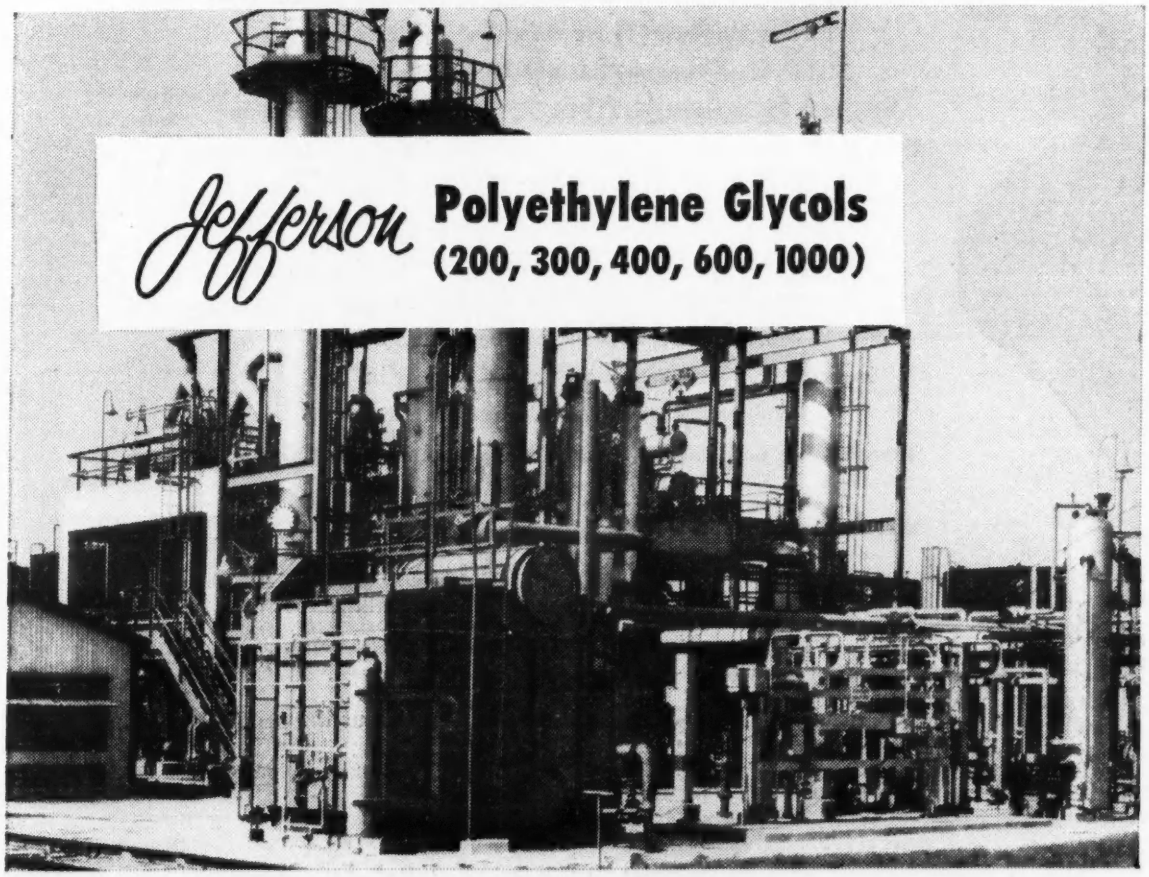
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom green, bls lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste No 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .232 - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene, glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo. 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hydrastine bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 6.00 - —
alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32¼
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .88 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.10 6.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.57
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 7.15 - 8.10
b-Ionone, cns lb. 6.80 -11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 9.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 10.00 -10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —

For the drug and cosmetic industries

from specialists in essential chemicals from hydrocarbon sources...



Jefferson **Polyethylene Glycols (200, 300, 400, 600, 1000)**

These five highest-quality Jefferson Chemicals are produced at Jefferson's modern plant at Port Neches, Texas . . . shipped from other conveniently located stock points at Charlotte, Houston, Chicago, and Tenafly, New Jersey . . . and backed by basic research conducted at Jefferson's expanded research center at Austin, Texas.

Combinations of these products to give intermediate average molecular weights, and additional polyethylene glycols having higher average molecular weights can be produced as required.

Suggested uses include: lotions, creams; vehicles for: antibiotics, dentifrice active agents, antihistamines, antiseptics, fungicides, anesthetics, peroxides and sulfa drugs; lubricant for suppositories, and as an extender in cold hair waving solutions.

Jefferson Polyethylene Glycols are available, for prompt shipment, in tank cars and 55-gallon drums and, where possible, in tank wagons from our nearest bulk storage point. Samples available for your preliminary investigations.

Our Technical Service staff will be happy to help you in your present or future use of Polyethylene Glycols

Jefferson CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

Branch Sales Offices: Chicago, Houston, Charlotte
West Coast Sales Agent: Nelson A. Howard, Jr., Los Angeles
Plant: Port Neches, Texas
Other Stock Points: Chicago, Houston, Charlotte, and Tenafly, New Jersey

Ethylene Oxide,
Glycols, Dichloride
Ethanolamines
Nonyl Phenol
Morpholine
Ethylene Carbonate
Propylene Carbonate
Polyethylene Glycols

Isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots ..... kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dvtd, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dtvd ..... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dtvd ..... lb. 08 - —
tanks, dtvd ..... lb 05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate., 70% CIPC in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. 65 - 1.35

J

Jalap root NF bls ..... lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib, dms. ..... lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib., dms. ..... lb. .15½ - .17½
Kola nuts, bgs ..... lb. .15 - —

L

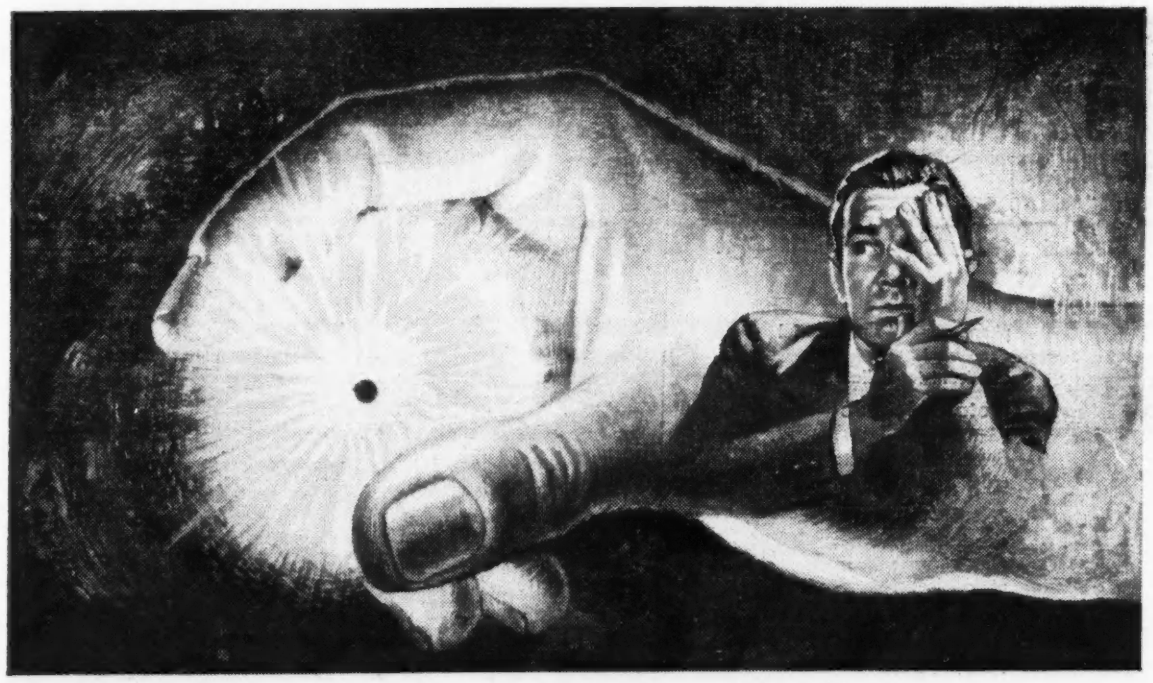
Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib dms., 30 000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb lots, works ... lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb lots, works ... lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in bgs., lc. lower
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots, works ... lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb lots, works .. lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs., lc. lower
Lady's slipper root, bls ..... lb 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works .... lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago ..... lb. .13¼ - —
Larkspur seed, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
n-Lauryl chloride, dist., dms., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb 75 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls ..... lb. .16 - .20
select., bls ..... lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
NF cryst. gran. powd ..... lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... lb. .28½ - —
1-lb bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. ..... lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y ..... lb. .15 - —
St Louis ..... lb. .1480- —
40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾ - —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-.10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .34¾ - —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .35¼ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex wnse, Jersey City, N J 4½c per lb higher
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .1580- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dtvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dtvd ..... lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dtvd .... lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls ..... lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works .. lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls ... lb. .38¾ - .44¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dtvd lb. .32½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb., dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms ..... lb. .18½ - —
solid, 30% ..... lb. .23¼ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - .20¼
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14½ - .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls ..... lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls ..... lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾ - —

Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams Mass ton. 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..... ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa .... ton. 11.50 - —
El Paso, Texas .... ton. 16.75 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio .... ton. 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton. 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ..... ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ..... ton. 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton. 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ..... ton. 11.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ..... ton. 25.10 - 26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton. 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ... ton. 11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ..... ton. 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ..... ton. 11.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz ..... ton. 14.50 - 23.65
Quincy, Ill ..... ton. 10.00 - 13.00
Reddick, Fla ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ..... ton. 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ..... ton. 11.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton. 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..... ton. 11.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton. 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ..... ton. 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa .... ton. 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... ton. 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ..... ton. 15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio .... ton. 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn .... ton. 13.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Lee, Mass ton. 15.50 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton. 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio .... ton. 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton. 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Meneminee, Mich .... ton. 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ..... ton. 13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton. 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill ..... ton. 10.00 - 12.00
Reddick, Fla. ..... ton. 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton. 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio .... ton. 14.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton. 17.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..... ton. 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ..... ton. 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ..... ton. 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio .... ton. 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Lee Mass. ..... ton. 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio .... ton. 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton. 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Meneminee, Mich .... ton. 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ..... ton. 13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton. 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ..... ton. 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton. 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio .... ton. 16.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton. 15.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 7.35 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms ..... lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
96-98% dms lb 6.75 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots ..... lb. 3.90 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb 1.58 —
99% tech. dealers, dms., dtvd., lb 3.10 —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 62.00 - 63.00
extracted 36% bulk same basis, ton. 55.00 - 56.00
Litharge, coml., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt equaid lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equaid lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., works, or dtvd lb. 1.42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.43½ - 1.48½
tech., c.l., dms., works or dtvd, lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 1.15
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½ - —
tech., cryst., dms lb 1.10 1.23
Citrate, NF, dms lb 1.60 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dtvd, lb 2.17½ - —
ton lots, dtvd lb 2.18½ - —
less ton lots, dtvd lb 2.23½ - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works ... lb. 13.00 - —

Isoeugenol—Lithium Hydride

LITHIUM



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LITHIUM presents properties that are stimulating to researchers, scientists and production-engineering men—properties that open the door to possibilities in numberless fields. Lithium metal is lighter than magnesium or aluminum. It is extremely reactive, ductile, easily extruded and rolled, and readily melted or cast.

Lithium salts have a low melting point. Analogous to both alkalies and alkaline earths, they are highly reactive and form numerous low melting eutectics.

"Genie of the chemical process industries," this near-magical element helps good products do more and better things. Organic chemicals, ceramics, air conditioning, greases, metallurgy, pharmaceuticals, brazing fluxes, atomic energy—all have benefited from employing Lithium to bring about many important improvements.

Why not look into this wonder chemical? It could mean profits for *you!*

... trends ahead in industrial applications for Lithium

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MINES: Keystone, Custer, Hill City, South Dakota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • Cat Lake, Manitoba • Amos Area, Quebec
CHEMICAL PLANTS: St. Louis Park, Minnesota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • RESEARCH LABORATORY: St. Louis Park, Minnesota

Lithium Hydroxide—Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd ... lb. .97½- —
l.c.l., 1-ton lots or more, lb. .98 - .98½
Manganite, dms., works ... lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, dms., 100-lb. lots ... lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms ... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works ... lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots ... lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate dms., works ... lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb. higher.

Lobelia herb, bls ... lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. .29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No 2, bbls l.c.l lb 39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls, l.c.l ... lb 19 - —
No 3, bbls l.c.l ... lb 18½- —
solid, No. 1, l.c.l ... lb .35 —
Lycopodium, cs. ... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride bots kilo. 140.00 150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. ... lb 1.40 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls ... lb. 1.39 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- 26
Magnesia, syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .30 - —
extra light, works ... lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns ... lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls ... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 —
l.c.l., bgs ... ton. 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ... lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .28½- .297
sticks, cs., works frt alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ... lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls ... lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb, .38 - —
1,000-lb lots ... lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots ... lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .26 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls ... lb. .38 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs ... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms ... lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .23½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ... ton. 91.50 - —
paper bgs., works ... ton. 88.00 - —
dms., works ... ton. 94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms ... lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ... lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms, lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls. lb. .37½- —
oncarlots lb. .49 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms, lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 68.50 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, comL., fib. dms., ton-lots, works lb. .47 - —
dm. to ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptopenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. ... gram. .04 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 8.35 - 9.00
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb 5.45 —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms ton lots works frt alld lb. .38 —
less ton lots, same basis lb .40 —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 - —
gran or powd., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms, lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.99 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms ... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF ... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask 317.00 -320.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb 1450- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb 1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2.4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld ... gal. .70 —

Prices on natural methanol w of Miss. 3c higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gals., dlvd. Metropolitan areas. gal. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gals. min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd ... gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore. Utah and Wash.

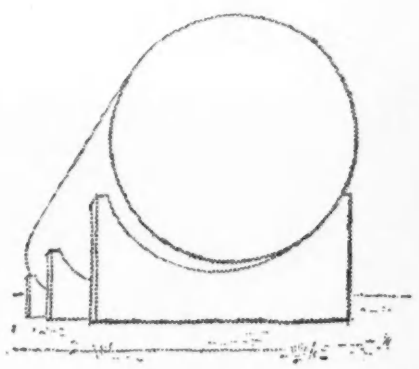
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld, 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs. frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 ... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla. S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ... gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ... gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works ... lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. ... lb. 2.59 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ... lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11¼- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 - —
Cinnamate, cns. ... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11 - —

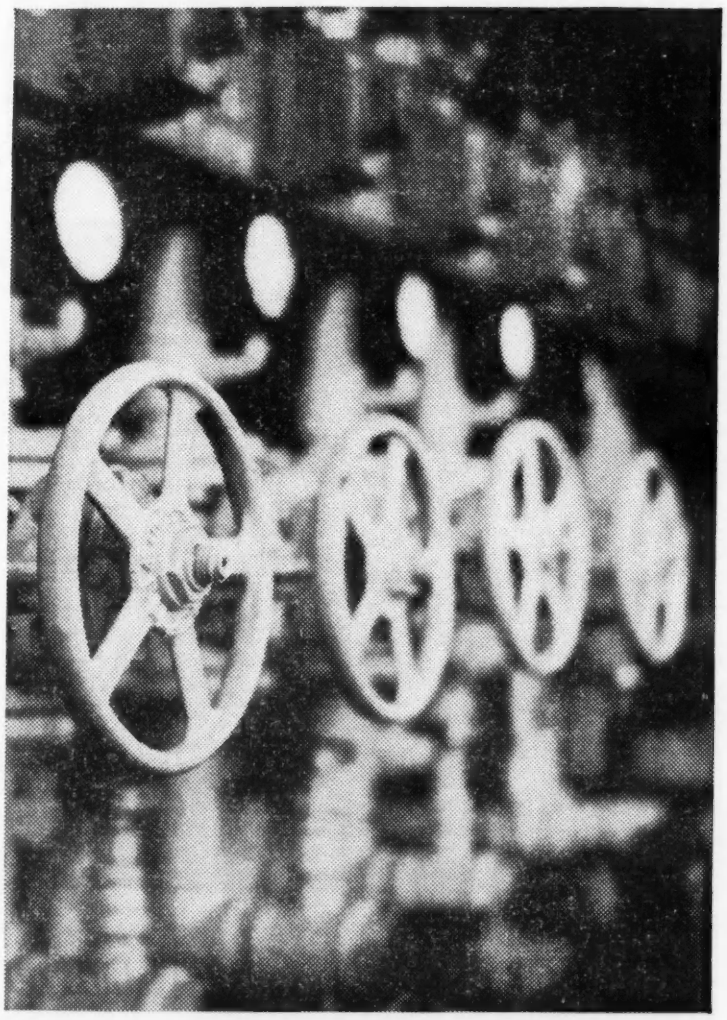


acetaldehyde—
pharmaceutical raw material
denaturant
chemical intermediate

crotonaldehyde—
denaturant
chemical intermediate
specialty solvent

n-butyraldehyde—
chemical intermediate
plastic intermediate
pharmaceutical intermediate

isobutyraldehyde—
pharmaceutical intermediate
resin raw material
chemical raw material



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KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
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Ethyl formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works..lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb.33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms....lb. 7.50 - —
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. equald with Belle, W. V. lb..36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots, lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots.lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
5-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .48 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted.. lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.50
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns.....lb. 3.80 - 4.65
2-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works.lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l.....lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l.....lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l.....lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - .10½
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works... lb. 1.03 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis.lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns.....oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns.....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns.....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns.....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns.....oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd E.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms..lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms..lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns.....lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb lots, cns.....lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12½- .14
Montana, oriental, bgs.....lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock..ton.66.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock.....ton.78.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock.....ton.60.00 - —
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .07¾- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .05½- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
imp., 78°, large lots.....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equaled lb. .11½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
refd., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works....lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns.....lb.35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns.....lb 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .77 - .90¼
Carbonate bbls., dlvd.....lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works.....lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .76 - —
green, bbls.....lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Nikethamide, cbys.....lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms.....lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms.....lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —

Methyl Formate—a-Nitronaphthalene

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —

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DIMETHYLAMINE

TRIMETHYLAMINE

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Nitropropane 1—Oil, Pimento

Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .39 - .40
West Indian, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 2.80 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .65 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots. lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .45
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .15¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.20
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 9.50 -11.25
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.80 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - 70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Oil, camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .40 - .60
white, dms. lb. .35 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb. 12.50 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 36.00 -80.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2000- —
l.c.l. lb. .2050- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2210- —
l.c.l. lb. .2260- —
tanks lb. NP - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2060- —
l.c.l. lb. .2110- —
tanks lb. NP - —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2350- .2400
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1650- —
l.c.l. lb. .1700- —
tanks lb. NP - —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .12¾- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .12 - .12½
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15 - .15½
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1750- —
l.c.l. lb. .1800- —
tanks lb. N. P. —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .1900- —
l.c.l. lb. .1950- —
tanks lb. N. P. —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.65
Celery seed, bots lb. 12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots. lb. 170.00 -280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 25.00 -65.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.70
Java, true, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Java-type, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Oil, clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.20
leaf, unrectified, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Pac. Coast lb. .11⅞- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾- —
deodorized, tax incl. non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .22½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .10½- —
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots. lb. 12.50 -18.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .18⅜- .18⅞
tanks lb. .17⅛- —
Costus, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .13⅜- —
Valley lb. .13¼- —
Texas lb. .12⅞- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .18¼- .18½
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.75 - 5.30
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .67 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1300- .1350
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1530- .1580
light-pressed, dms lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .1000- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units . .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 11.50 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.75 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 16.50 -20.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .13¾- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17 - .17½
prime, burning, dms lb. .18½- .19
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .42 - .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb. 2.70 - 4.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.55 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns lb. 10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.75 - 6.15
Messina, cns. lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 2.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.30 - 4.75
West Indian, cs lb. 3.30 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 29.50 -100.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1515- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1240- —
New York lb. .1365- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1395- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .08¼- —
Gulf and Atlantic ports, f.a.s. lb. .08¼- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .18 - —
syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 85.00 -275.00
Spanish, bots lb. 35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.60
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .14¼- .14⅜
tanks lb. .12¾- .13
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .15 - .15⅛
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, Spanish, edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Tunisian, same basis gal. 2.15 - 2.20
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .50 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .13 - .13⅛
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .12⅜- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15¾- —
refd., dms. lb. .21 - .21⅛
tanks lb. .19½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Peppermint, nat., dms. lb. 7.75 - 8.90
redist., USP, dms lb. 8.10 - 9.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms. lb. 3.80 - 5.30
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.10

Rohm & Haas Alkylphenols—Low Cost, Useful Intermediates

Rohm & Haas octylphenol and nonylphenol serve a variety of useful purposes. They react with aldehydes to yield phenolic resins; used in small quantities with other phenols, they impart to phenolic resins improved water resistance, oil solubility, and electrical properties. Octylphenol and nonylphenol are useful intermediates in the preparation of non-ionic wetting agents and emulsifiers, detergent oil-additives, fungicides, rubber chemicals, corrosion inhibitors, and pharmaceuticals. Octylphenol stabilizes ethylcellulose against deterioration by ultraviolet light.

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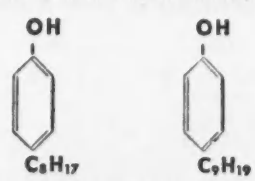

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ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

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Representatives in principal foreign countries

Oil, pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. ..lb. .1355- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C..lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..lb. .16½- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l..lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd, E. ..lb. .14½- —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots..oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms..lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms..lb. .50 - 70
Rue, bots. ..lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast..lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots ..lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..lb. 4.90 - 7.20
Spanish, cns. ..lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..lb.12.50 -14.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .09 Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms ..lb. 1.00 - 1.40
nat., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
dom., USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns. ..lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns ..lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms ..lb. .38 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .44 - —
tanks, works ..gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. ..lb.28.50 - 31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .11½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .05⅞- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .02½- —
refd., alkali, dms..lb. .15½- .16
tanks ..lb. .14 - —
clarified, dms. ..lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks ..lb. .13½- —
salad, dms. ..lb. .16 - .16½
tanks ..lb. .14½- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..lb. 4.00 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. ..lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars ..lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars ..lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms..lb. 2.10 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. ..lb. 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns ..lb. 2.50 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
tanks, works..lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works ..lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works ..lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works ..lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms ..lb. .12 - .12½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms ..lb 7.75 - 9.00
Tar Acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works..lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works..lb. .601 - —
whse. ..lb. .712 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South..lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C. ..lb. .87 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms..lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns ..lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns ..lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..lb. .24⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .25¼- .25½
tanks, N. Y. ..lb. .23⅜- —
domestic mills ..lb. .22½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. ..lb. .23 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns..lb.13.25 -17.00
Haitian, cns ..lb.11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. ..lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ., 5-gal. dms ..gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .83
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns ..lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns ..lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. ..lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. ..lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. ..lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots..lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. ..lb. .11½- .11¾
Opium, USP, cns ..lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. ..lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns..lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner ..lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls ..lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs..lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ..lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls..lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls ..lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. 19 —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots ..lb. 1.90 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots..lb. 4.00 4.50
Ceylon ..lb. 3.00 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots..oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots..oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. ..oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. ..lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..lb. .36 - .38
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..lb. .26 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy..lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12½- .13½
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt alld..lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. ..lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..lb. .193 - —
smaller lots ..lb .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .14½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works..lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over..lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls ..lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills..ton. No prices.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls..lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls ..lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse..lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Procaine bulk ..1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy..gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs..lb. .43½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs ..lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs ..lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop..lb. .55 - .56
Mombasa, bgs., shipt..lb. .80 - —
Nigerian, bgs. ..lb. .33½- —
Turkish, bgs. ..lb. .20 - —
White, bgs. ..lb. .58 - —

How does the champion get to be champion?

By being better! Unmatched through the years is the *California flavor* that distinguishes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon. That's why Exchange remains the overwhelming sales leader—in fact, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils combined!

So why skimp on quality...insist on Exchange quality and flavor that come *only* from genuine California lemons, grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

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76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Peppermint Leaves—Phthalylsulfacetamide

Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms	lb.	.70	.75
imp., bls	lb.	1.25	—
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk	lb.	3.45	3.80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E	dm.	85.00	—
dlvd. W	dm.	88.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	dm.	95.00	—
dlvd., W	dm.	98.50	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10¾	—
dlvd. W	lb.	.11¼	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.50	1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05	.05½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾	.07
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¼	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06⅛	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½	.08¾
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅛	.05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05¼	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	.07¼
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½	.04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06⅝	.07¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¾	.09⅛
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅞	.06
snow, dms., c.l., refd	lb.	.07¼	.07⅝
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅜	.09⅝
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅜	.05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½	.08⅝
tanks, refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05¼	.05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06⅞	.07⅛
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½	.05⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.169	.204
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	—
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125	.14625
toluol-type	gal.	.13125	.13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.164	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Buffalo	gal.	.195	—
Chicago	gal.	.279	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Providence	gal.	.195	—
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal.	gal.	.245	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.24	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.24	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
dlvd. N. J	gal.	.32	—
dlvd. N. Y	gal.	.33½	—
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd	gal.	.36	—
N. Y., dlvd	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, 225°-300° F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.169	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.175	—
San Francisco	gal.	.174	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.175	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.205	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Newark	gal.	.195	—
New York	gal.	.195	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.20	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.245	—
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J.	gal.	.26	—
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J.	gal.	.29	—
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston	gal.	.215	—
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J.	gal.	.29	—
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.25	—
287°-386°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., N. J.	gal.	.29	—
310°-344°F. b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City	gal.	.26	—
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.25	—
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.26	—
324°-349°F. b.r., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston	gal.	.23	—
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., N. J.	gal.	.27	—
Petroleum, solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 352°-413°F, b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., Houston	gal.	.33	—
352°-410°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City	gal.	.33	—
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.39	—
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.425	—
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.33	—
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375	—
Pennsylvania, western	gal.	.15	—
Boston	gal.	.19	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.194	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.18¼
l.c.l. works	lb.	.17	.18½
tanks, works	lb.	.14	.16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
o-Phenetidine, dms., works	lb.	1.00	—
p-Phenetidine, dms., works	lb.	1.00	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	4.00	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	.17¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.18½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾	—
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same oasis	lb.	.16	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.s., frt. adjusted	lb.	.39	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.41	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.43	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol.)			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	—
smaller dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41	—
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.90	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.70	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.35	1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.15	1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.95	4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works.	lb.	1.75	—
purif., bots., works	lb.	5.17	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.70	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.00	—
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.42	.44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
C.P., bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
tech., fib dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	43.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines	long ton.	4.60	—
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.00	—
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.65	—
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.65	—
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.65	—

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.20 per bbl. and labor at $1.26. The 3c. labor advance and 9c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	.45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21	.21¼
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17	.19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.13¼
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.16½	—
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.29	—
export, dms.	lb.	.31	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65	.70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—

PROVED PERFORMER

This mass of rubber and steel is a fine example of early automotive design, and is still in running condition today, almost half a century after it was built. It is an antique Cadillac touring car de luxe of the duster and goggles era.

Esso Petroleum Solvents have had the same test of time, and like the Cadillac, have built a fine reputation for superior quality and unfailing dependability. Why not get the highest quality next time you order? Specify Esso Petroleum Solvents for the quality your product deserves.

You can depend on Esso Solvents for

MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY—water terminals in industrial centers.

MODERN HANDLING METHODS—separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks are used in all handling operations. Prompt delivery to your door is assured.

SOLVENCY—Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

CONTROLLED EVAPORATION—available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your most exacting requirements.

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE—If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Solvents—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

ESSO

PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN: Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Boston, Mass. — Pelham, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J. — Bala-Cynwyd, Pa. — Baltimore, Md. — Richmond, Va. — Charlotte, N. C. — Columbia, S. C. — Memphis, Tenn. — New Orleans, La.

a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5° dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb 2.65 —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 5.25 —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz 4.80 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .87 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .70 - —
Pink root, bls lb 3.00 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo 8.00 8.50
Piperidine 98% dms frt equald lb 2.90 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dvld. E lb 3.70 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.35.00 —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼ .03
Linseed dms lb .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼ .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum)
Soybean dms, works lb .05 Nom
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.76.00 -78.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.11.95 —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .26½ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.70 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.75 —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 .38
Bicarbonate, USP gran. dms lb .22 —
powd dms lb .24 —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 —
t.c.l., works lb. 15½ —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shpt lb. .36½ - —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .37 - .40
imp., kgs lb. .27¾ .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .47 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 - .62
Bromide USP gran bbls. kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. 11½ .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb 12 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾ .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran. dms lb 15 .17
powd. dms lb 24 .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluorborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½ - .32
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½ - .40½
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.24.50 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.75 - —
100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.29800 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½ - .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¾ - .30½
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½ - .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs.17.80 - —

Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.45
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.45 —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs 7.20 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs 6.10 —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld E lb. .674 - .74
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works ton.35.00 - —
NF, vis. cryst. dms lb .31 .33
gran. dms lb. 18½ —
powder dms lb. .16½ .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb 77 79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ —
1-ton lot or less works lb. .14¾ —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .36½ - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .37½ .42½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 .40

Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52¾ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Acetate bots gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .02½ - —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .07¾ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,500-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .095 —
tanks, same basis lb .07 —
Prices in West 1c higher dlvd. on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —

Propylene glycol, methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .21 —
tanks, same basis lb .18½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb .18 —
tanks dlvd E lb .15 —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb .03½ .04¼
smaller lots lb .03½ .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine bgs ton lots lb .04 —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots lb .02½ .04
fine bgs. ton lots lb .02½ .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .28
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq., 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb 9.80 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 —
t.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 —
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 —

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Synthetic Resins • Chemical Colors • Industrial Adhesives • Plasticizers
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Sodium Sulfate • Sodium Sulfite • Pentaerythritol • Pentachlorophenol

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC., RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride—Silica, Hard Quartz

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, c'ms. works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. 17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64- —
erd., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
lithopone, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls, works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Red iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .04 - .07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works, lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - —
Para, toner, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. 0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 12.00 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. 77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. 15 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.50 - 34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-kilo lots or more kilo 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo 17.50 - 18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo 17.50 - 20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo 18.90 - 20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. 49 - 45¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 35.00 - 40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Sago flour raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls lb. .65 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .65 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 10.25 - 11.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 - 7.25
Senega root, bls lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb. .24 - —
nat., bgs lb. .17 - —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .16½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .70 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .60 - .61
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .58 - .59
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .56 - .57
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .55 - .56

Shellac in 1 to 10 bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —

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KETONE LACQUER SOLVENTS
give better flow, blush-resistance,
gloss—and a price advantage, too!

In either nitrocellulose or vinyl lacquers, ketones yield solutions of high solids content, or permit greater diluent content—with either aromatic or aliphatic diluents. In any formulation, ketones produce lacquers with superior characteristics at no increase in cost.

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Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .87 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .78⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .78¾- —
500-oz lots oz. .79⅛- —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅜- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., fib., dms., 20,000-oz lots oz. .54⅜- —
2,000 oz. lots oz. .55⅛- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56⅜- —
250-oz. bots. oz. .58 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Soda ash dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.30 - 4.57
bbls c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1250- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .30½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .14¼- .15½
soln., dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo 17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots. or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.53 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .35 - —
Carbonate, annyd. (see Soda ash), cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .63
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 - .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., divd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cbys lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —

Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic), NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulfiite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate), pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. .16¼ —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dvld lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, bbls., c.l., works. ton 199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000 lb. or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .173 - .193
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.83 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd. dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).

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Sodium Nitrite • Caustic Soda • Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Methyl Chloride
Carbon Tetrachloride • Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene

Sodium Pyrophosphate—Sulfathiazole-Sodium

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.77½- —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - .71
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

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Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .539 - .593
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12¼- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½- —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.12½- —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., comi., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.58.50 -59.00
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .752 - .762
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .93½- .94½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .805 - 1.074
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .76 - .77
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .924 - .944
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .08¾- .09
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .10 - —
gram. .10 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose, crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90

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Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, obls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 2.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls, mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls, mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi units cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton. 132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ..... ton. 127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. ..... unit-ton. .88 - .91
Triple, 46% or more, a.p.a, pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.30
isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 18.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 -32.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ..... ton. 37.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ..... ton. 20.00 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .10¾- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .07⅞- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .06⅞- —
special, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .07⅛- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
50% bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .09 - .10¾
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk ..... unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Chicago ..... unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs. ..... lb. .08¼- .09
Siamese, top grade, ex whse ..... lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms. lb. .67½- .74
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South ..... lb. .14 - —
extra, dms ..... lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms ..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms ..... lb. .53 - .70
Propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.73 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. tots, bots. gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene)
USP, 55 gal. dms., works ..... lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works ..... lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd ..... lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 450.00 -500.00

Thyme leaves, French, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - —
Thymol, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cuba root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) ..... lb. .91½- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23½- —
Hydride, cns., works ..... lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.ton. .120 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39¾- —

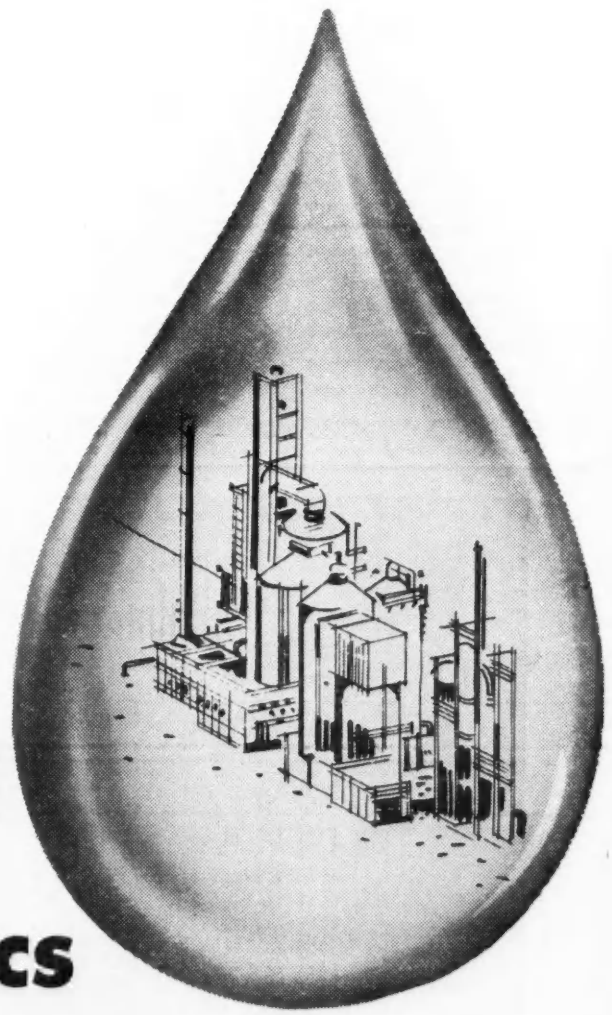
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo. 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist ..... gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district ..... gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —

Toluol, petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. ..... gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich ..... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. ..... gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .63 - —

It's Here!

Sinclair

TOLUOL
XYLOL
PARAXYLENE
and
HEAVY AROMATICS



Completion of the Sinclair Aromatics Unit at Marcus Hook, Pa., Refinery means that a *new* and *dependable* source of supply of important petro-chemicals is now available to you. Designed for quantity production of high-purity Toluol, Xylol, ParaXylene and Higher boiling aromatics, this new Sinclair unit is a big step forward in meeting a basic industrial need.

If your manufacturing processes call for reliable supplies of these aromatic hydrocarbons, Sinclair is ready to serve you. For complete information call or write to . . .

SINCLAIR CHEMICALS, INC.

(Subsidiary of Sinclair Oil Corporation) 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y., Circle 6-3600

Trichlorobenzene—Wax, Microcrystalline, Black

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
t.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.

Trichloroethylene, dms., c.t., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —

Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —

Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
t.c.l dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
t.c.l dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —

Triethyl citrate, tech., refd., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —

Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

Triethylene glycol dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —

Triethylenetetramine, dms c.t., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —

Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —

Trioctaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —

Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —

Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l. frt alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fuloroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).

Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75 dms., works lb. 6.25 - —

dl-Tryptophane, fib, ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —

Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.35 - 4.40

Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).

Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).

Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. zone 1. ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., zone 1 ton.140.00 - —
45% N, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. zone 1. ton.137.00 - —
Zone 2 ton.153.00 - —
Zone 1 prices are basis delivered Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and E. Zone 2 prices include all states west of Zone 1.

Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 - —

Urethan, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —

Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40

dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50

Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.66.00 -68.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.46.00 -48.00
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - .08¼

Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Mexican, cuts, tons lb. 9.25 -10.00
whole, tins lb. 9.50 -10.50
Tahiti, cs lb. 8.00 - 8.50

Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins 25-lb. lots. lb 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 2.15

Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —

n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —

Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot 1.56 - —

Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —

Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50

Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —

in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .03¾

Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.72.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo47.10 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.36.25 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —

B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_1 (see Riboflavin).
B_{12} complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —

C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
D_3 (see activated 7-dehydrochobesterol).
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methvlviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 1.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, ens., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —

Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.94.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —

Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .40 - .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .62 - .63
Brazilian, bgs lb. .67 - .68
Central American, bgs lb. .64 - .65
Chilean, bgs lb. .67 - .68
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks lb. .73 - .76
slabs lb. .72 - .75
yellow, bricks lb. .65 - .67
slabs lb. .64 - .66
Candellila, crude, bgs lb. .62 - .64
refd., bgs lb. .63 - .65
Powdered candellila, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .58 - .60
North country No. 2, bgs, ton lots lb. .68 - .72
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .62 - .63
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .74
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .68
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .68
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. .97 - .99
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots. lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .44 - .46
Microcrystalline 170-175° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —

Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .30 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .95 - 1.00
tech., bgs lb. .85 - .87
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .25½ - .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½ - .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. 67½ - 72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .14 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .25
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 4.50

X

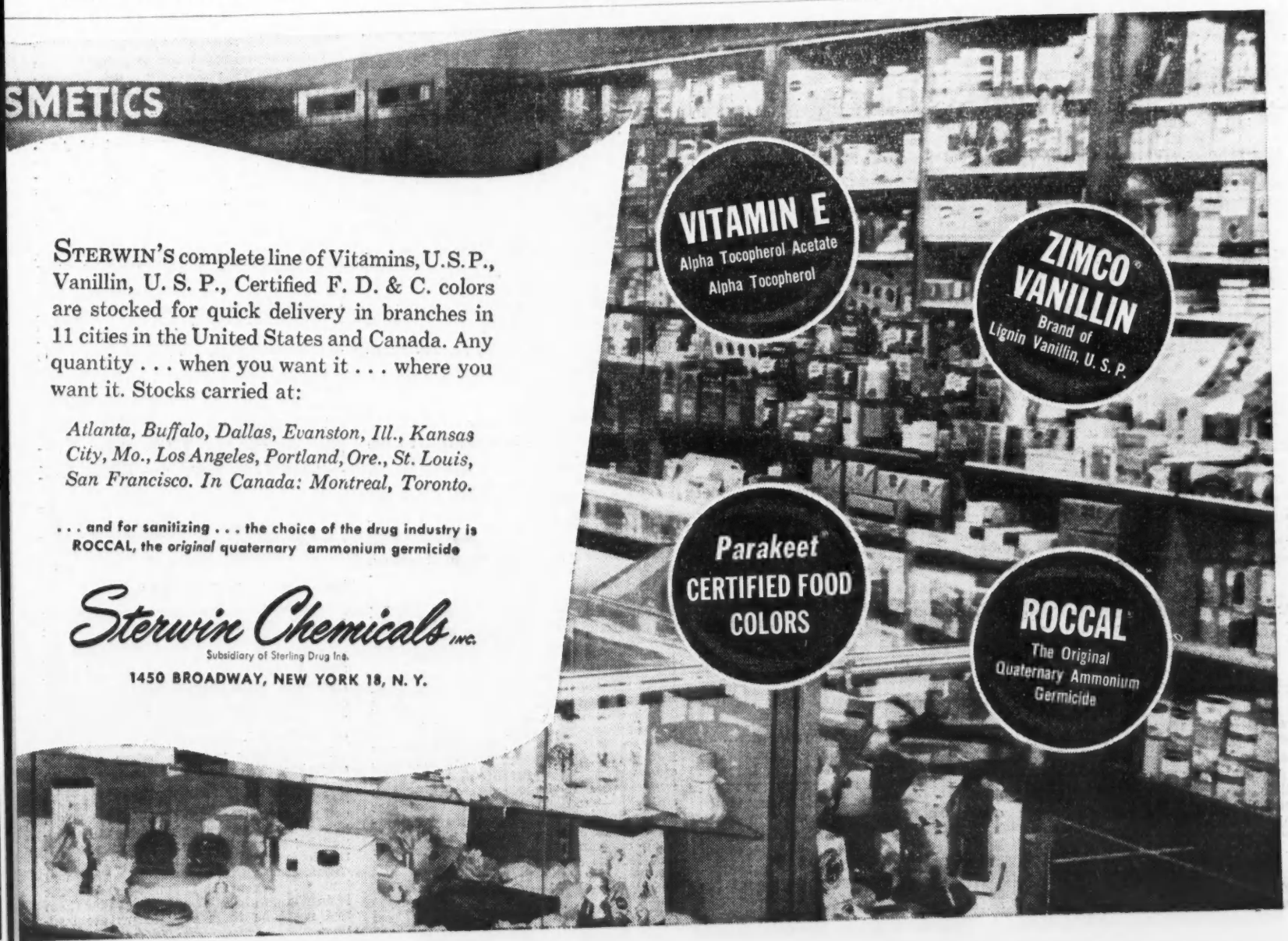
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except metal, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C., b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa, gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb 2.15 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb 60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb .35 —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
AAOT, bbls lb 2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls. lb 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb 1.15 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. Lighter.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ —
Yellow, mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. 40 - 42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin oz. 4.50 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb 26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E St. Louis lb. .12 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn, dms, frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, ogs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14⅝ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15⅝ - —
French process, cml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .15¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .17¾ - —
Zinc oxide, Pac. coast prices 1c higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .33 - .42
Sulfate, cryst., 22% Zn., bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld 100 lbs 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.60 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.85 - 7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls, 40c. higher.
USP, gran, dms lb 26 —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .2530 - —
Undecylenate, dms. lb 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03¾ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb .06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04¾ - —
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works. lb .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol'n, ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb. .23 —
Hydride, ens., works lb 7.60 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½ —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs. works lb. .45 —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb. .45½ —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb. .60 —
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb. 60½ —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½ —



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Volume 167 **April 18, 1955** **Number 16**

For World Trade Week

President Eisenhower's proclaiming of the week of May 22 as "World Trade Week" will be met with a variety of reactions among American business leaders. But, there can be no disputing his statement that the economic strength of the free world can be increased by international trade. The differences of opinion will come on what sort of trade is needed for that purpose and whether it would cost this country more than it would be worth. There can, of course, be no agreement on those points.

American business leaders should make a start now in constructing and developing a program for World Trade Week. They should take due cognizance of such relevant matters as the new program of Portugal aimed at doubling the trade of that country with the United States by "buying and selling as a partner, not as a protege." It should also be noted and studied that a new group has been organized in this country to "encourage and improve" trade between the United States and Spain. Attention should be directed toward the expected movements in Latin America to reduce the risks for United States investors. And there is more than a little opportunity for finding something good to do in consequence of the fact that Russia has withdrawn from the international trade fair to be held in Paris next month. Its reason is said to be that it could not get enough space—it was allotted more than twice as much as was this country. Various aspects of world trade are illuminated also by the program of the Organization for Trade Cooperation, by the Chilean cabinet's voting to bring in a mission of financial and economic experts from the United States to study that country's pressing economic problems—but the $18,000,000 which Peru needs to help out in an irrigation project is coming from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development.

There is much to be learned by way of the progress toward establishment of the International Finance Corporation, approval of which is hanging around somewhere in Congress. There was some looking in the direction of world trade promotion recently when representatives of twenty-eight countries met with federal and state officials in New York and started planning for an international trade fair to be held in this city's big new Coliseum which is to be opened next Spring.

World trade is good for the world and for all its parts. But, it must be handled appropriately at all stages. The United States is in more ways than one the biggest part of the world. It is not measuring up to size in all that it should be doing in world affairs. World trade has changed much in many aspects under the impacts of world events over the past forty years. It is still in an evolutionary stage; hence it can be fitted to almost any pattern through the application of proper understanding and well conceived objectives. That fitting cannot be done in a week. But, much preliminary progress can be made in the properly planned and capably developed utilization of what a World Trade Week can afford for those who are ready to make use of its opportunities.

To Make the Desert Bloom

Arid lands are a fertile region for chemical exploitation and treatment. They are promising sources of chemical materials. Their conversion to agricultural utilization offers a big opportunity for the application of chemicals.

It is for those reasons that various groups of the chemical industry should actively participate in the meetings to be held in Arizona and New Mexico, beginning April 23, under the auspices of the advisory committee on arid zone research of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. The program includes an international symposium and conference on "The Future of Our Arid Lands," sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which says that the meetings "will bring together great arid lands experts from every part of the world; will indicate those lines of research which offer most for our future; will place our basic problems in clear focus; will show where we are neglecting important fields of research; will separate scientific fact from fiction; and, most important, will provide a factual basis of knowledge and recommendations on which we may act."

It is quite evident in that definition that the chemical industry still has some measure of opportunity to extend the frontier of agricultural land beyond what has come to be regarded by many as its last ditch. The arid lands are its particular field; the reclamation of the muck and marsh lands of other parts of the country is in largest part a physical job.

The arid lands research meetings will start in Tucson. They will be moved to Albuquerque three days later, concluding in Socorro May 5. Their objective is a desirable and useful one. Their informative value will be equally so—for businessmen at least as much as for scientists and agricultural politicians.

Chemical Public Service

"Progress" is a very intriguing term in these days of supersonics, electronics, automation, and atomation. So, it is quite natural that the Manufacturing Chemists Association has designated the period selected for a program of publicizing as "Chemical Progress Week" and has set up the slogan, "A better America through chemical progress." There are several reasons to believe that a more desirable impression would be made upon the public if the theme of the movement were service, rather than progress. The public, of course, has a passing interest in progress in all areas. But, its real everyday interest in any industry is not concerned with where that industry has gone or is going but with what it has done and is doing to make America better in terms which it can understand. The public is not influenced to buy something chemical by being told that the chemical industry has grown to multimillion-dollar stature. What it wants to know is what it can get for 59 cents for the doing of a job in hand.

Chemical service is universal. It should be good for the industry—and for the public—if the public were reminded of any hundred or two of the points at which it is aided and benefited by that service. It would be a good thing in the week of publicizing to arrange as a part of that reminding a program of cooperation with all the storekeepers on every community street, getting in every store window a display of pertinent materials provided by the chemical industry and a big list of "here are some of the things in which chemicals help us to do a better job of serving you." Similar lists would well be run in the advertisements of local dealers in all lines. Informative folders could be provided to tell the public how much better this or that common article of daily use is—and how much cheaper — by reason of the chemical contribution to its production.

Recent experiences of the chemical industry with relation to all sorts of new things have raised questions of whether progress in products is accepted by the public as progress in service or, as was evident in the expressions of concepts in relation to such things as additives for foods, whether there was commensurate progress in overall economic stability. The public is influenced most in everything by its own conclusions.

Its progress is something of which the chemical industry can well be proud. It can find fully as much reason to be proud of its long service of the entire public and of the praise with which that service has been appreciated by those who have recognized it. As that recognition is extended to the many others who do not yet have it, praise, pride—and profit—will increasingly be bestowed.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The senate finance committee is getting down to cases in the fight over the trade agreements extension bill and this week may see the issues joined and the extension bill dumped out on the senate floor for final settlement.

There seems to be but little doubt that some changes in the trade agreements law will be made by congress this year, but the extent of the revisions will have to await the final action on the bill. As was the case in the house, the votes in the senate are expected to be extremely close and a change of one or two votes here or there could spell a victory or a loss for the administration.

The loudest noise has been coming from the coal mining and oil producing states, which have been demanding that there be a quota imposed on imports of oil into the United States, but this does not appear to be the biggest threat to the Administration. What has the Administration concerned, is the quiet but strong movement to place a curb on the President's authority to overrule the findings of the Tariff Commission in escape clause cases.

An amendment of this nature only missed being written into the bill in the house by the narrow margin of seven votes and only after Speaker Rayburn personally appealed to the members not to tie the President's hands. Mr. Eisenhower cannot count on a similar defender in the senate. Majority Leader Johnson of Texas has already given notice he wants the bill amended to assure protection for the textile industry.

Negotiations on the Japanese agreement, meanwhile, are going forward at Geneva. The latest word is that the pleas of the synthetic organic chemical manufacturers to the government that the industry be protected have not fallen on deaf ears. It is reported that our negotiators will be told not to cut the tariffs on intermediates the full amount allowed by law but to consider only a moderate reduction in the rates.

Antitrust Violation Study

The Department of Justice hasn't quite made up its mind on how much emphasis to put on a program of contempt action against antitrust law violators who might still be or are again violating the law. The matter is now getting a long, hard look to determine the need for a special effort of this nature.

It is not to be understood that once a conviction has been obtained in an antitrust case, the department is no longer interested in the doings of the company. The department keeps a watchful eye for all violations, and will haul a culprit back into court quickly if it becomes apparent that the law is again being violated. But the department has made no special checkup to see how its consent decrees are being complied with, as has the Federal Trade Commission in connection with its cease and desist orders.

From 1890, when the Sherman act was first passed, until 1952 there were twelve enforcement proceedings instituted by the department. In the two year period—1953 and 1954—the department instituted eight proceedings, or two-thirds as many as during the entire preceding sixty years. This is an experiment, however, to determine how far the department should go.

Guatemala Under Guaranty Plan

The guaranty program of the Foreign Operations Administration now includes Guatemala. Americans interested in business ventures in Guatemala may now apply for guaranties protecting their investments against losses from inconvertibility or expropriation.

Guatemala thus becomes the third Latin American country to participate in the program and the twenty-second since the program was started several years ago. Other cooperating governments are Austria, Belgium, China (Formosa), Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Turkey (convertibility only), United Kingdom (convertibility only) and Yugoslavia.

The US objective is to enlist for other free nations of the world not only American capital, but the technical and managerial skills and the progressive spirit of American private enterprise. Investments may be in cash, materials and equipment, patents, processes and technics, or services. While they must be approved by the US government and the appropriate foreign government, there is no interference in the operation of the business.

Retarding Growth of Insects

Scientists in the Department of Agriculture are approaching the matter of insect control from a new angle. In addition to testing and developing insecticides that kill, they now are looking into the possibilities of slowing down growth of pests by use of chemicals.

Unlike most insecticides, which are almost immediately deadly to insects, some chemicals inhibit insect growth in various ways. For example, colchicine and aminopterin prevent cell division and growth while sulfanilamide and coumarin slow down an insect's metabolism. Preliminary investigations indicate that there is a great number of these growth-inhibiting chemicals, of which piperonyl butoxide, a non-toxic compound, appears to be one of the most promising.

This chemical has been found to slow down the rate of house fly larvae development to a point where practically no flies reach adulthood. The scientists report that use of the chemical was more effective against the larvae of the DDT-resistant flies than against those of normal flies. In one experiment only 3 percent of the resistant flies became adults; 16 percent of the normal flies survived.

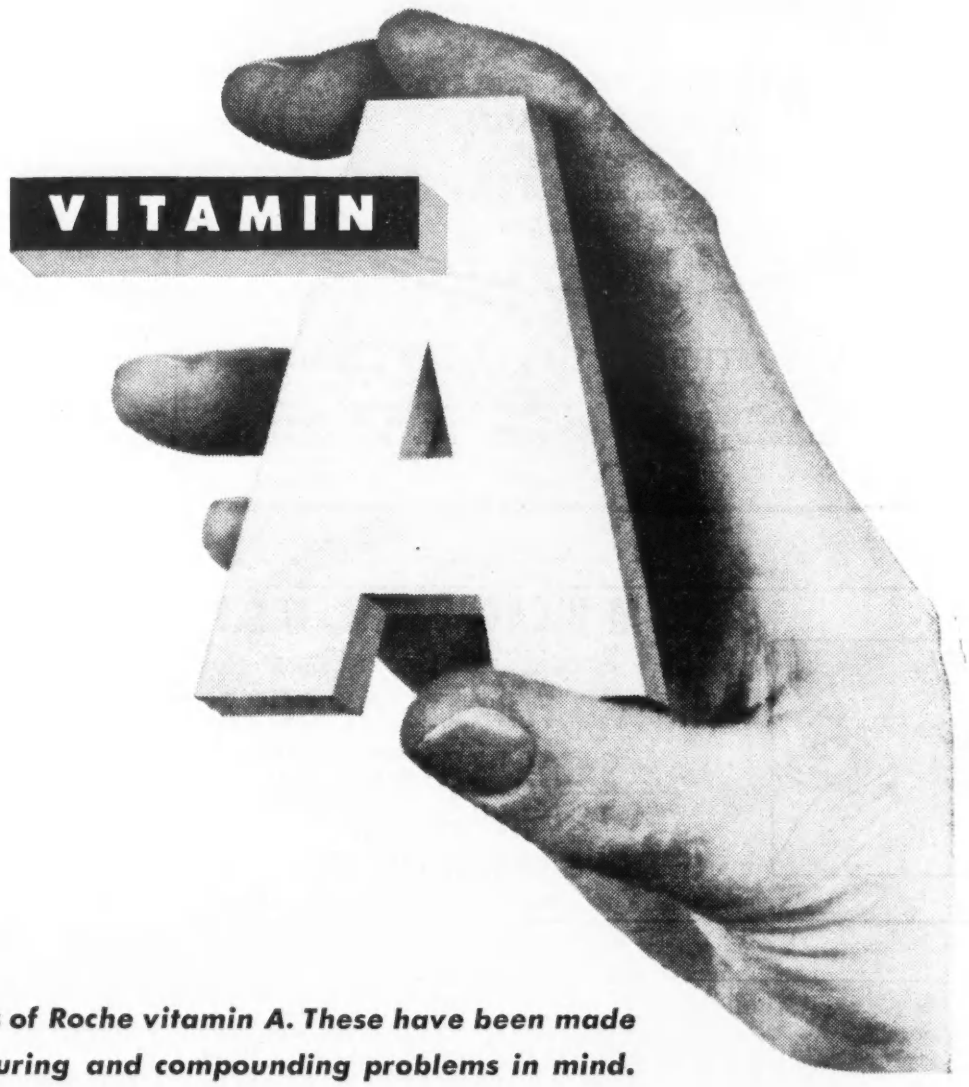
Data on Gov't Competition

A clearer notion of how many activities are engaged in by the government which can readily be done by private business will be available in a few weeks. For several months the departments and agencies have been making a study of the commercial type activities engaged in and are about ready to report to the bureau of the budget.

In testimony recently before a senate committee investigating government with private industry, deputy budget director Perceival F. Brundage said that the listing of these activities is the first step in a broad program contemplating reducing this competition to a minimum. After the activities have been listed, they will have to be evaluated by the department which will have to prove to the budget bureau that it is in the public interest to continue them and not turn them over to private business.

Memo to executives, purchasing agents, technical people

Roche has all popular types of Vitamin A for the pharmaceutical industry



Take your choice of the following types of Roche vitamin A. These have been made especially with your various manufacturing and compounding problems in mind.

LIQUID TYPES

Type P1MO vitamin A palmitate—1,000,000 U. S. P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible oil. This type is a highly refined product containing well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis. *Experience has shown that this type meets the great majority of pharmaceutical requirements.*

Type P1MO/BHA vitamin A palmitate—Same as Type P1MO above plus the anti-oxidant—butylated hydroxyanisole (10 mg. per 1,000,000 units of vitamin A).

Type A1MO vitamin A acetate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible vegetable oil. Contains well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis.

Type P1.3 vitamin A palmitate—ranging between 1,350,000 and 1,450,000 U. S. P. units per gram. Does not contain any oil addition. Ideally suited for oil-free preparations. Stability is similar to type P1MO.

Special Types:

Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate
1,650,000 to 1,800,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate
2,800,000 to 2,900,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

These special types are available for research and special production in which special handling can be provided.

Packaging—All liquid types of Roche vitamin A are packed under inert gas in seamless containers. Nominal quantities are shipped in wide-mouth aluminum bottles. For large orders, a specially-designed aluminum transport can holding 50 kilos is recommended. A dispensing attachment is provided, permitting the withdrawal of any desired volume or weight while maintaining a constant pressure of inert gas inside the container. Special blends can be made and stored within this special can. Demonstration gladly arranged on request.

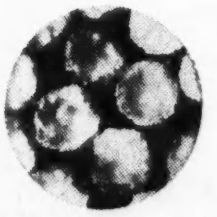
Samples available; ask your Roche representative or write the Vitamin Division.

DRY TYPES

Type 500 dry vitamin A acetate.
500,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

Type 325 dry vitamin A acetate.
325,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

Type 250 dry vitamin A acetate.
250,000 U. S. P. units per gram.



Roche dry vitamin A acetate, magnified. Note uneven edges—an advantage in tableting.

Each of these types is available in two mesh sizes: No. 40 and No. 60. Type 325 is also available in No. 80 mesh. They are designed for use in dry preparations—tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements—where mixing with dry granulations is possible with minimum loss of potency.

Other types of Roche dry vitamin A acetate in combination with vitamin D_3 are also available. Information on request.

Packaging. All types are packed in polyethylene bags in drums or 2 kilo Tamper-pruf metal containers. Small quantities in amber screw-cap bottles.

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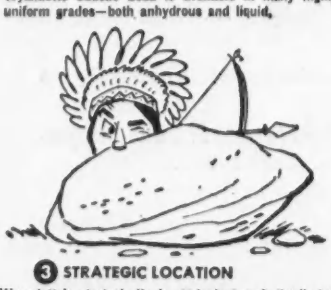

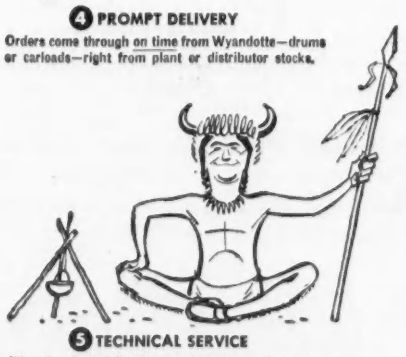

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Heavy Chemicals

Strikes continued to plague the heavy chemicals industry last week at a time when demand for most materials was good. Railroad strikes in Niagara Falls and in the south made for a number of dismal problems in shipping and receiving. The strike at the works of a major alkali producer, now entering its twelfth week, accounted for higher production schedules at alkali plants remaining in operation, and at midweek a labor dispute forced the shutdown of a plant in Texas.

Chlorine was said to be in close supply as a result of the various difficulties, combined with a seasonal upswing in demand for water treatment and other applications. Soda ash demand was good, particularly for use in glassmaking, and caustic soda continued to move out well for a number of applications, one of them being rayon manufacture.

To the relief of American copper suppliers, the London market tumbled during the week until prices overseas were comparable to American quotations. It was hoped that this situation would bring in more of the world copper supply, thus alleviating the present critical shortage. Anhydrous copper chloride was higher due to recently boosted copper prices. Platinum and mercury were easier in the face of spotty demand.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended April 16 as 95.4 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 97.2 percent for the previous week and 94.4 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic — Supplies were ample for current needs. Withdrawals against contracts were in good volume, with buying interest from platers strong. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Acid, Hydrochloric — Quotations appeared to be fairly steady in the eastern portion of the country last week, as active consuming demand kept producers' inventories from becoming overburdening. The south and southwest, however, continued to reflect the ratio of unbalance between supply and demand, as prices were quoted on byproduct material according to the ability of the individual producer to move supplies.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Consuming demand remained strong through the week for a number of applications. Producers said that no pressure was being placed on supplies, and consumers could get what they needed with little or no delay. Price schedules held firm and unchanged.

Acid, Nitric—Consuming interest was well sustained during the week, and producers reported the continued movement of material in all types of containers. The current high rate of steel production accounted for heavy tankcar shipments of acid to various mills and fabricators. Listings were firm, and supplies were available to cover current requirements.

Acid, Sulfuric—The railroad strike in the south which continued to inhibit production of acid at a major plant was still a problem to producers and consumers alike in the region affected by the dispute. It was pointed out that in some instances, consumers in need of acid had been forced to pay higher freight rates than normal because it had become necessary to replenish inventories from producing plants outside the strikebound area.

Steel production was estimated last week at 2,292,000 tons, or 95 percent of capacity as compared with a revised figure of 2,300,000 tons for the previous week, and only 1,622,000 tons a year ago. The currently mounting figures continued to edge toward the all time record of 2,324,000 tons set during the week of March 23, 1953. The current boom in steel production and fabrication was responsible for the consumption of large amounts of sulfuric acid by the industry. The fertilizer industry was also active, but not to the extent shown in previous weeks. Consumption for other uses, such as synthetic detergent and petroleum manufacture, also held up very well. Contract quotations were firm.

Aluminum Sulfate—The market position was about unchanged from previous report. Sales held up well for water treatment and paper mill use, as well as other apaplications. Contract quotations were stable, with commercial sulfate quoted unchanged at $1.85 per hundred pounds, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works; ground, in bags, $37 per ton, same basis and lump, $40 per ton, same basis. Iron-free sulfate was also unchanged, quoted at $3.55 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, works, freight equalized and $3.95 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis.

Price Trends

Advanced
Copper chloride, anhyd., 2c. per lb.
Reduced
Mercury, $1 per flk.
Platinum, $2 per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 16, 1954
98.41	98.53	98.39	98.41

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Material was reported moving out to consumers at a better rate than previously. Price schedules remained steady, with domestic bicarbonate quoted at $6.50 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $8 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis.

Ammonium Chloride—Business was reported generally good, as sizable volumes of material moved to buyers. Gray sal ammoniac sold well to the dry battery industry, although it was noted that interest from that direction had subsided to some extent in accord with seasonal patterns.

Barium Chemicals—Consumption of barite reached an unprecedented high of nearly 1,250,000 tons in 1953, according to the Bureau of Mines. Most of the increase was attributed to well-drilling and the manufacture of barium chemicals. Consumption for these two purposes has nearly doubled since 1949. The following figures in short tons show yearly production of specified barium chemicals:—

	1953	1952	1951
Black ash	139,980	121,061	152,792
Barium carbonate, synthetic	74,122	57,935	60,181
Chloride (100% $BaCl_2$)	14,838	14,157	17,959
Hydroxide	12,454	11,759	13,483
Oxide	14,578	9,843	9,347
Sulfate (synthetic)	14,390	13,035	14,235
Other chemicals*	7,822	8,893	6,999

*Includes barium acetate, chromate, nitrate, perchlorate, peroxide and sulfide.

Calcium Carbide—In a preliminary report issued by the Bureau of Census, February production of calcium carbide was placed at 53,804 tons, as compared with January's figure of 62,388 tons, or a decline of 14 percent.

Calcium Chloride—The market was still subject to between-seasons demand last week, and buying interest was classified as slow and spotty. Consumption for dust control on secondary roads was not expected to show any sizable pickup for the next few weeks. Meanwhile, price schedules remained unchanged and steady.

Chlorine—A tight supply position was reported for chlorine in some areas, particularly those affected by the strike at the works of a major producer. Production of chlorine in the Niagara Falls area was said to have resumed on a near-normal basis last week due to the fact that although a railroad serving several chlorine plants was on strike, some shipments were being made in tankcars with supervisory help running the railroad, and some of the slack was also being taken up by truck shipments in drums and cylinders. At the same time, consuming demand was strong due to a number of factors, notably increased consumption for water and sewage treatment, and a variety of chemical uses.

The previous issue of OPD discussed shipping difficulties of chlorine producers in the Niagara Falls area caused by the current railroad strike. It was erroneously stated that the problem was being solved by shuttling the material in tank trucks to the nearest operating rail siding.

What was meant in this case was not the ordinary tanktruck, but the usual legal type of cylinder and top container truck regularly used for chlorine shipment. We should have been more specific in our truck description.

Copper Chemicals—Anhydrous copper chloride was up 2c. per pound, listed at 43½c. per pound last week, due to recent increases of domestic primary copper and scrap. Demand for the chemicals in general was well sustained, and producers reported that supplies were adequate enough to provide buyers with what they needed.

Copper sulfate was in tight supply, although here, too, it was said that consumers had been able to keep going without too much trouble. The price structure for sulfate as well as the other chemicals was very firm in view of the current strength shown by primary cop-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

per. The trade showed satisfaction at the recent easing of the London market.

Production of copper sulfate in February rose 33 percent over January, was 48 percent greater on a daily average basis, and was the largest since April, 1954, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments increased 7 percent and were larger than production; stocks dropped 11 percent. Inventories were sufficient for about a half month's requirements at the February rate of shipments.

Foreign trade data for February are not available. There were no imports in January and exports of 2,604 tons were 5 percent larger than the average monthly rate in 1954.

Molybdenum Chemicals—According to trade sources, the chemical market for molybdenum expanded greatly during 1954. The most substantial increases were said to be in demand for molybdenum catalysts and pigments. Increasing use was also notable in agriculture, where the metal has been employed as a soil enricher. Catalysts became the largest market for molybdenum chemicals last year as a result of the race for higher and higher gasoline octane ratings and development of a number of new catalytic refining processes. Advantages of use were said to be high activity, resistance to sulfur, and relatively low cost.

Total consumption of moybdenum in catalysts increased from about 200,000 pounds in 1953 to nearly 900,000 pounds in 1954, with a further increase of about one-third expected in 1955. Led by molybdenum orange, consumption of the metal in pigments was the highest on record in 1954, or nearly 800,000 pounds. The trade also pointed out that active research and development projects were under way in connection with catalysts, corrosion inhibitors, lubricants, new molybdenum chemicals and agronomy.

Salt—Salt production in the United States reached an all-time high of 20,789,003 short tons in 1953, exceeding the previous record of 20,207,131 tons in 1951, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Increases were noted in evaporated salt and salt from brine, whereas there was a slight decrease in output of rock salt. However, total salt increased 6 percent over that of the previous year.

The bureau further reports that 6,065 tons were used in the production of chlorine, chlorates, bleaches, etc., during 1953 as compared with 5,251 tons during 1952. Some 7,846 tons were used in the manufacture of soda ash in 1953, as against 7,195 tons used in 1952. Dyes and organic chemicals took 102 tons as against 110 tons in 1952.

Potash, Caustic—Although a railroad strike at Niagara Falls had created problems in shipping and receiving at the works of major producers, it was reported last week that production schedules had returned to near-normal patterns because of increased tank truck and tankcar shipments of liquid caustic during the week.

Solid caustic was also said to be moving out of the strikebound area in truckloads. Producers felt that although the strike had been an inconvenience, most of the difficulties of shipment had been largely surmounted. Demand remained active, and most manufacturers reported that they were moving all they could make. Prices held steady and unchanged.

Potassium Carbonate—Relatively the same position was reported for this material as for solid caustic potash. Demand remained strong, particularly from the specialty glass industry for the manufacture of television tubes. Some sources reported that they were moving nearly all of their present output. Price schedules were unchanged.

Soda Ash—Both light and dense ash were subject to good call during the week, and some producers reported soldup positions due to a combination of strikes and good demand. The glass industry was in for sizable quantities. Contract listings were stable.

Soda, Caustic—Several strikes affected the market position of caustic soda. The strike at the works of a major alkali producer, now entering its twelfth week, accounted for a shift in demand to other manufacturers. The railroad strike in Niagara Falls also had some effect on the caustic soda market, although it was somewhat minimized by the ability of producers to ship in spite of the dispute. A railroad strike in the south gave shippers added problems, and at midweek a producer in Texas was also hampered by labor difficulties.

Producers were not too cheerful in contemplating the present status of the market, although it was said that as of the present there appeared to be enough material on hand to take care of consumer needs. Demand was active, as nearly as could be determined among all the other factors influencing trade.

Sulfur—The following figures, in long tons, report production, mine or plant shipments, apparent sales, and producers stocks of native and recovered elemental sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater in the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

	December 1954	January 1955	January 1954
Native sulfur (Frasch) production	477,909	446,512	468,559
Mine or plant shipments	455,744	424,055	403,516
Apparent sales	*459,507	*460,089	*401,155
Producers' stocks.	†3,228,020	†3,214,443	†3,089,890
Recovered sulfur production	32,200	33,200	28,000
Mine or plant shipments	25,562	27,989	19,956
Apparent sales	*27,285	*28,921	*19,956
Producers' stocks.	†109,066	113,343	115,388

* Calculated from production and changes in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants, in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Supply and demand remained in close balance during the week, although stocks were expected to lengthen to a more comfortable position due to adjustment of government controls on some aspects of the aluminum program. Primary aluminum remained unchanged, quoted at 23.2c. per pound for ingots,

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Copper—Trade sources were optimistic about the market last week for the first time in many months, due to a decline in the spot price of London copper which brought the price there fairly well into line with current American quotations. Late in the week, spot London copper declined to around 38c. per pound, only 2c. per pound higher than the domestic quotation.

It was not easy for the trade to pinpoint the reason for the London decline, and most sources attributed the lower price to general business conditions. However, most were happy to see the easier London market. It was felt that more of the world supply of copper would be diverted to the United States as a result of the London move, thus alleviating to some extent the present critical shortage of copper and scrap in this country.

American metal remained pegged at 36c. per pound, delivered f.o.b. destination. No. 2 scrap was slightly easier during the week, quoted at 33c. per pound. Some buyer resistance combined with the easier London market sent prices of scrap off ½c. per pound.

Lead—Pig lead remained quoted at 14.8c. per pound, St. Louis and 15c. per pound, New York basis last week. The rise in zinc was not expected to have much effect on the lead market. Consuming demand remained good for nearly all applications, but supplies were such that consumers had no difficulties in getting what they needed.

Mercury—The market eased further as buyers came in for immediate needs only, resisting the high level of current prices. Metal was lower, at $317 to $320 per flask.

Platinum—Metal was quoted lower last week, at $76 to $78 per ounce, with reported scattered offerings at a few dollars lower.

Selenium—The current market price remained at $6 to $7.25 per pound, and material continued almost unavailable to anyone not building electronic equipment for the government. It did not appear to producers that the currently tight supply would get any better in the near future.

Tin—Exports of straits from Malaya in February amounted to 5,615 long tons, as compared with January at 5,745 long tons and February of last year at 2,247 long tons.

Indonesia produced 2,109 long tons of tin concentrates in February as against the January output of 1,834 long tons, and 2,247 long tons turned out in February of last year.

Bolivia exported 2,652 metric tons of tin concentrates in January compared with December, 1954, at 2,695 long tons and 3,035 long tons in January of 1954.

The Belgian Congo produced 1,713 long tons of tin concentrates in January compared with 1,154 long tons in December and 292 long tons in January of last year.

Nigeria mined 721 long tons of tin concentrates in January as against 658 long tons in December of 1954 and 719 long tons in January of last year.

Production of pig tin at the Texas City smelter amounted to 2,505 long tons of three star grade metal in February. January production was 2,402 long tons, as compared with the output of 3,009 long tons in February of last year.

Zinc—Metal held at the higher price of 12c. per pound, St. Louis basis and 12½c. per pound, New York last week. Demand continued primarily centered on high grade material, with supplies remaining tight. The rise in prime western was said to have dampened demand to some extent, whereas before the increase, consumers who could not get all the special high grade zinc for their needs had to some extent thrown business to the prime western grades.

The American Zinc Institute reports that total production of zinc in March amounted to 89,158 tons, as compared with 78,948 tons produced in February and 71,186 tons produced in March, 1954. Stocks in the hands of producers March 31 totaled 90,837 tons, as compared with 96,165 tons on hand at the end of February. The inventory at the end of March showed a sharp drop of 5,248 tons under February levels, and was the lowest since early in 1953.

Production of special high grade zinc in March totaled 29,358 tons, as compared with 25,716 tons in February; high grade output in March totaled 14,213 tons, as compared with 13,988 tons in February; intermediate output in March was 6,006 tons, as compared with only 1,665 tons in February, and output of prime western, including select and brass special was placed by the institute at 39,581 tons for March, and 37,579 tons for February.

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Erasmus Named to Receive Schoellkopf Medal for 1955

Hendrik de Wet Erasmus of the Electro Metallurgical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., whose research in the field of chemical engineering has clarified the chemistry of carbon and silicon, has won the 1955 Jacob F. Schoellkopf medal of the American Chemical Society's western New York section. The Electro Metallurgical Company is a division of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

The medal will be presented to Mr. Erasmus at a meeting of the section at the Niagara hotel, Niagara Falls, on May 17.

Mr. Erasmus, department head of the Electro Metallurgical Company's metals research laboratories, was cited for his contributions to metallurgy and industrial chemistry, particularly his development of a technic for using extremely high vacuum in the separation of carbon and sulfur from other elements. Iron alloys of unusually low carbon content are possible as a result of this work.

During World War II, the medalist worked on the Manhattan atom bomb project and served with the Office of Scientific Research and Development. The medalist joined Union Carbide as a research engineer in the research laboratories at Niagara Falls in 1929. He transferred to the Tonawanda, N. Y., laboratory of a subsidiary, the Linde Air Products Company, in 1938, returning to Niagara Falls in 1941. He became head of the department of engineering research in 1945.

Columbia-Southern Picks Levens

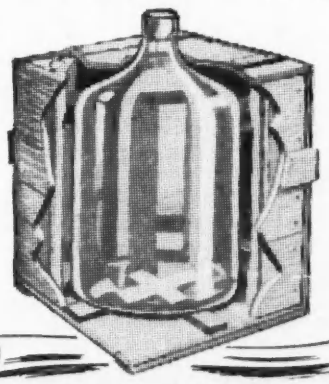
Appointment of Martin G. Levens as assistant district sales manager for the Philadelphia office of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Levens had been a salesman with the Cleveland, Ohio, office since 1947. Mr. Levens has been associated with Columbia-Southern's sales department for nine years. R. D. Hammond of the firm's Cincinnati, Ohio, office, has been named to succeed Mr. Levens at Cleveland.

Wyandotte Sales Position Assigned to Robert Fosburg

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has announced the appointment of Robert L. Fosburg as senior sales representative in the New England area for the company's Michigan Alkali Division. Mr. Fosburg was formerly a sales representative in the Philadelphia territory. Prior to that he was a technical service representative for Wyandotte's calcium chloride department for two years. Mr. Fosburg will work out of Wyandotte's eastern district office in New York.

Nopco Expands in Northwest

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has acquired warehouse and office facilities in Portland, Ore., and will be represented in that city by John J. Ryan, its industrial sales representative for the northwest. The new warehouse facilities are located at 1235 Northwest 12 avenue.



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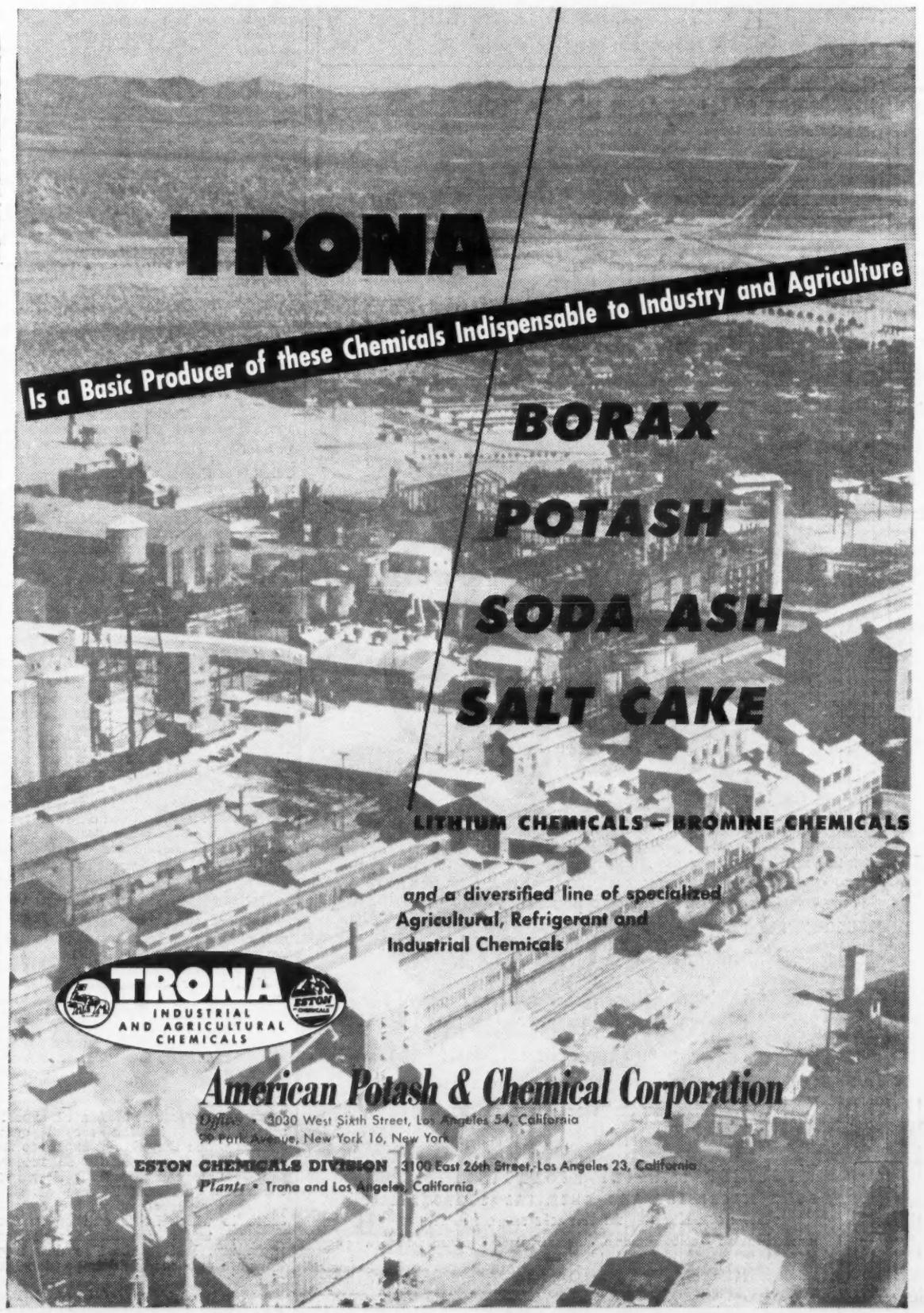
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Atlas Puts Darco Activities Under Its Chemical Division

Consolidation of all Darco activated carbon operations into Atlas Powder Company's chemicals division has been announced by Edward J. Goett, Atlas vice-president responsible for chemicals activities.

Previously, Darco had functioned as a separate department of Atlas, with a plant at Marshall, Tex., and sales headquarters in New York. Early in March, the sales headquarters were transferred to the Atlas general offices in Wilmington, Del.

All Darco sales activities now will be handled by a group in the chemicals division's sales department in Wilmington, with Dr. H. J. Fornwalt as group manager. E. W. Harris, formerly director of sales for the Darco department, has been appointed a special representative in connection with Darco sales activities. He will continue to work out of New York. All communications regarding sales of Darco carbons are to be directed to the Wilmington sales headquarters.

Chlortetracycline Regulations Amendments Made by FDA

Regulations were issued last week by the Food and Drug Administration prescribing tests and methods of assay and providing for the certification of chlortetracycline surgical powder and tetracycline hydrochloride surgical powder. Amendments also were made to the regulations relating to certification of chloretracycline suppositories and to the certification of several chloramphenicol products to extend the certification period.

Cowles Chemical Elects

Edward W. Sloan, jr., Cleveland, Ohio, industrialist, has been elected to the board of directors of Cowles Chemical Company. Mr. Sloan's election increases membership of the board from five to six, according to R. F. Huntley, Cowles president. Other directors re-elected at the meeting, in addition to Mr. Huntley, were C. C. Bassett, W. M. Clossey, C. B. Lansing and D. A. Gaskill.

Administrative Court

—Continued from page 4

lation. This would cover the injunctive and adjudicative phases of trade regulation now vested in such agencies as the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Reserve Board, Tariff Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture.

The labor section of the court would have the adjudicative powers now vested in the National Labor Relations Board under the national labor relations act over cases involving unfair labor practices.

Another field of authority suggested for the court would be that now handled within many agencies by hearing examiners. The commission finds the existing system "wholly unsatisfactory." It would change the present hearing examiners into hearing commissioners and senior hearing commissioners and place them under a chief hearing commissioner who would be appointed by the president with the consent of the senate for a twelve-year term. The chief hearing commissioner would be attached to the administrative court.

Aluminum Export License

—Continued from page 3

now on file will be returned to applicants for resubmission in accordance with the new procedure, BFC said.

Also, under the new regulations, exporters are required to file with the Collector of Customs an additional copy of the shipper's export declaration for each shipment of aluminum remelt ingots. This requirement is already in effect for aluminum scrap.

To assure full utilization of the available quota, BFC urged exporters to promptly request reduction of export licenses issued in the second quarter against which they do not expect to make full shipment. Quantities so recovered can then be considered for licensing in the same quarter. Release of unused quantities will not affect the exporter's share to which he is entitled in future quarters under the historical licensing procedure, BFC said. The new regulations are published in detail in the *Federal Register*, dated April 13, and will appear in a forthcoming *Current Export Bulletin*.

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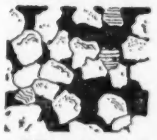

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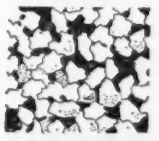

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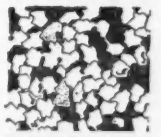

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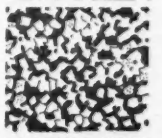

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Chemical Men to Participate In Conference on Bargaining

A number of men from the chemical industry will participate in a special two-day conference on collective bargaining to be held next month by the American Management Association. The parley, which is aimed at helping industrial relations directors prepare for their 1955 labor-contract negotiations, will take place May 16 and 17 at the Commodore hotel, New York.

Among the chemical industry speakers will be Charles M. Brooks, director of industrial relations for the Texas Company, New York, who will sketch overall government policy in the field of labor relations and its effect on the climate of collective bargaining this summer. Joseph F. Finnegan, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, will describe the activities of his organization and how it can help to head off trouble before a crisis is reached.

Among the members of a panel covering the characteristics of a good negotiator will be R. S. Driver, manager of personnel administration, Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia; C. H. Hageman, manager, industrial relations department, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, and E. T. Klassen, assistant general manager, industrial and public relations department, American Can Company, New York.

Maurice D. Cleary, director of industrial relations for Interchemical Corporation, New York, will speak on negotiating the first contract between union and company. L. L. Helmer, director of industrial relations for Celanese Corporation of America, New York, will suggest strategy for the period following a strike vote.

Monsanto President Gives Lecture on Science at MIT

Charles Allen Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., called for a removal of the barriers which separate the pure scientists in our society from the applied scientists, as he delivered the 1955 Arthur Dehon Little Memorial Lecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Thomas spoke on "Creativity and Science." He envisioned a union of theorists and technologists in this country out of which will come the most flourishing, vigorous growth of creativity in all of history. "This synergized creativity will come to be considered America's greatest contribution to science," he predicted.

Emphasizing the importance of creative thinking in science, Mr. Thomas declared that "we are dependent upon it for our material welfare; we depend on it for our industrial advancement; and, indeed, we depend on it for our very existence in these days of international tension." He pointed out, however, that it is only within the last five years that America has become concerned with the whole problem of creative thinking, inventiveness, and the importance of new concepts and ideas.

Tin to Be Mined in Australia

A £2,000,000 development scheme for Shaw River tin deposits, near Marble Bar in Western Australia, will be undertaken soon, the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce reported last week. Projected is the working of two plants, one at each end of the field, which extends about twenty-six miles along the eastern side of Shaw River. The field is believed to be capable of becoming one of the biggest producers of tin in the commonwealth, with an output of 400 to 600 tons of tin oxide annually.

Matheson Chooses Officers

David Ross was elected president of Matheson Company, East Rutherford, N. J., last week, and George F. Ferris, formerly president, was elected chairman of the board. C. G. Heinrich was named executive vice-president and H. R. Pearce, who is in charge of sales for the company, was elected vice-president.

Rhodia Adds 'Alamask' to Line As Synthetic Rubber Reodorant

Rhodia, Inc., New York, has announced the addition of "Alamask" D to its line of reodorants for use in masking traces of mercaptan odors in neoprene or similar synthetic rubber employed in bag stocks, coatings or as latices. This reodorant can be used in low concentrations to provide adequate odor coverage, particularly in paper or pulp stock used for containers. As little as one part in 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 dilution provides coverage of trace malodors, Rhodia said. "Alamask" D is stable to high temperature curing operations and may be employed to offset more volatile odors resulting from seam binding, annealing or lamination, according to the producer.

At the same time, Rhodia announced the appointment of Holly Chemical Company, Mount Holly, N. J., as engineering representative for the municipal, agricultural and industrial waste processing industries in southern New Jersey and Bucks County, Pa. Holly will provide a specialized service in the handling of "Alamask" reodorants.

API Engages Specialist For Corrosion Research

A veteran corrosion specialist has been retained by the division of transportation of the American Petroleum Institute to coordinate research on corrosion problems that are costing United States tanker owners a minimum of $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 a year.

F. M. Watkins, of Sinclair Research Laboratories, Inc., Harvey, Ill., has started working on a full-time basis with the API central committee on transportation by water. His relationship to the institute is that of an employee on loan to the industry. Ultimately, he will return to his Sinclair employer.

Mr. Watkins, an inventor with some thirty-odd patents to his credit, has specialized for many years in the corrosion problems of the petroleum industry. For the past nine years, he has been working on the problems of tanker corrosion. His new task will be to coordinate the great amount of independent research being done by various companies.

In the past, information on corrosion research work carried out by individual companies has been exchanged, but there has been no coordinated program designed to avoid duplication of effort and to exhaust all possibilities for success. After considerable study, the Central Committee on Transportation by Water decided to embark on a program which called for both laboratory and shipboard testing, and coordination of the research programs of the various companies.

To direct the program, a tanker corrosion research committee has been formed, with H. G. Schad, vice-president of Atlantic Refining Company as chairman. Membership is equally divided between marine and research departments of companies operating tankers. A Tanker Corrosion Program Committee, headed by F. W. Miller, of Esso Shipping Company, has been formed also, to work closely with the coordinator on implementation of the programs approved by the tanker corrosion research committee.

Socony Executive Retires After 30 Years of Service

C. F. Beatty, director in charge of industrial relations, purchasing and paint manufacturing interests for Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, since 1946, has retired from the company after thirty years of service.

Mr. Beatty went to work for Standard Oil Company of New York at its Queens County refinery in 1912. He left the company three years later and rejoined it in 1928. In 1930 Mr. Beatty became vice-president and director of the Socony Specialties Company and later became president. From 1934 to 1946 he was president and director of Socony Paint Products Company.

Georgia Marble Co. Elects

James R. Cowan, president and executive head since 1941 of Georgia Marble Company, Tate, Ga., has been elevated to the position of chairman of the board and John W. Dent has become president of the company. Two new directors also have been named. They are Frank C. Owens, president of Draper-Owens Company, Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Margaret Tate Benton.

Chemical Funds to Korea

The Foreign Operations Administration has announced the allotment of $1,000,000 for the purchase of industrial chemicals other than alcohol and $500,000 for the purchase of polyvinyl chloride compound for the Korean rehabilitation and defense program. Purchases will be made on a world-wide basis under procurement authorizations PA No. 89-390-99-76-5250 and PA No. 89-390-99-5251.

Atlas Powder Awards Scholarships

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will award eight $1,000 college scholarships again this year, Ralph K. Gottshall, president, has announced. The grants will go to students who will be seniors during the 1955-56 college year, majoring in chemistry or any branch of engineering.

Textile Chemists Seeking Added Funds for Research

A 50 percent increase in dues income for the research fund of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists is the goal for the coming year of a corporate membership drive that has been announced by AATCC. Additional support by some 200 business firms will be sought for this dues revenue increase, needed to raise the association's research budget to $75,000 a year, it was announced. The present corporate membership is 280 firms.

Dr. Harold W. Stiegler, Association Director of Research, said the new funds will meet only the immediate need for the expansion and improvement of the association's research facilities. The campaign will continue for several years, in order for it to acquire the kind of industry support needed to put the program on the soundest footing, Dr. Stiegler said.

Girdler Unit Names Englert Its Catalyst Sales Manager

Earl Englert has been appointed manager of catalyst sales for the gas processes division of Girdler Company, Louisville, Ky., a division of National Cylinder Gas Company.

Mr. Englert began his business career with the central research department of Monsanto Chemical Company in Dayton, Ohio, in 1947. He joined Girdler in 1950 and was a member of the engineering department until 1952. From 1952 until his present assignment he was a sales engineer in the company's New York office.

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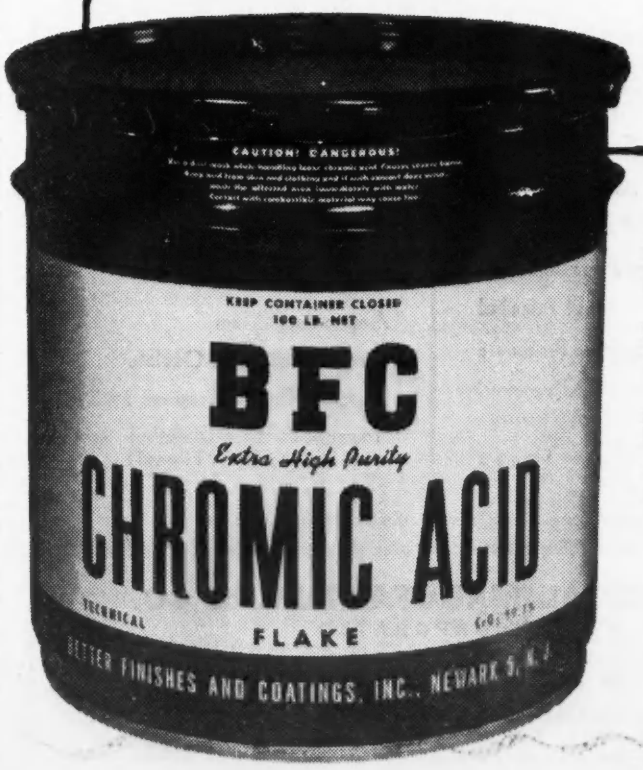

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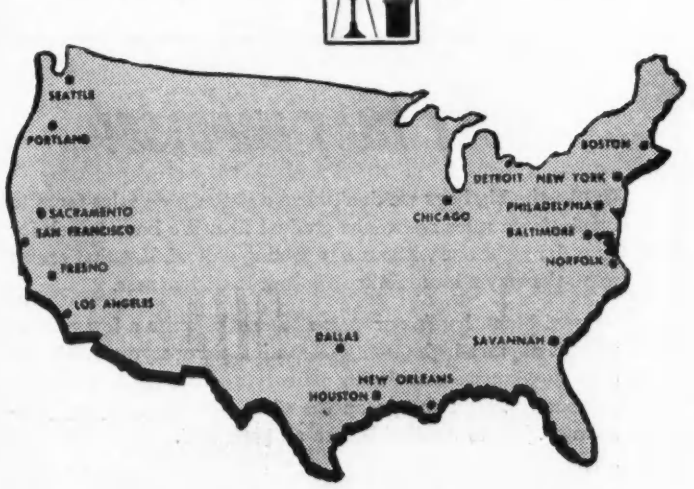

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Harchem Division Names Smart Ass't Sales Head

Frank H. Smart has joined the Harchem Division of Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., successor to W. C. Hardesty Company, as assistant to the director of sales. Mr. Smart will cover the sales, sales promotion and sales development activities of the Harchem organization with special emphasis on sales of plasticizers and sebacic acid.

Before joining the Harchem Division, Mr. Smart was with Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., as an area sales manager. He will have his headquarters at the main office of the Harchem Division, at 25 main street, Belleville 9, N. J.

Borden Ass't Vice-President Receives Advertising Award

Stuart Peabody, assistant vice-president of Borden Company, New York, was honored at a dinner last week as the winner of the annual advertising award for 1954. The award is given by *Printers' Ink* magazine on behalf of the advertising business.

Mr. Peabody has executive responsibility for Borden's public relations, advertising and sales coordination efforts and is currently serving as chairman of the Advertising Council for the second consecutive year.

Plant Inspections Rules

—*Continued from page 5*

president asserted. It is not enough for this group to continue to do an outstanding job, he said, but it "must also find ways and means to get public credit for doing so."

Mr. Fiske, who is with Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., noted that the Health Information Foundation, in an effort to determine the public's attitude, has commissioned another research study. To be conducted by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago, the study will get under way this spring. Preliminary tabulations are due before the fall, with a detailed final report scheduled in 1956.

He also cited as encouraging the fact that a number of drug and allied industry organizations have voiced increasing interest in the public relations problem and that there have been a number of discussions during the past year on both specific programs and general approaches to cooperative action.

Report Approved Initially

ADMA's report suggesting to FDA criteria under which antibiotics and antibiotic dosage forms could be exempted from certification under existing law has been initially approved by officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. So stated John K. Worley, general counsel for the association.

An informal progress report recently received by ADMA, Mr. Worley said, included a comment "that the proposed industry criteria seem reasonable, as far as evaluation of certification experience is concerned."

That HEW may be thinking favorably of the ADMA proposals was hinted at in an address by Bradshaw Mintener, assistant secretary of the department. He intimated that decertification of some antibiotics "has been delayed and is overdue." Part of the delay, he said, has been due to the lack of criteria, a gap which the association recommendations are aimed at filling.

Mr. Mintener, however, devoted a major section of his speech to a spirited defense of certification, which he termed, "the most effective of the different methods of drug regulation." How this squared with his view that decertification "is overdue" puzzled many industry leaders, and none was inclined to make any immediate comment on the subject.

Climax Molybdenum Alters

—*Continued from page 4*

will specialize in materials for process industries and petroleum refining and production. A Detroit group will concern itself with metallurgical development problems of the automotive industry, including iron and steel foundries. A group specializing in agricultural machinery, tractors, diesel and other engines, gas turbines and railroad equipment will be headquartered in Chicago. A specialist group in Denver, Colo., will concern itself with mining and earth-moving equipment, and a Los Angeles office will include specialists in all far west industries.

The manager of the chemical development division will head a group of section manager including specialists in the use of molybdenum in agriculture, catalysts, pigments and lubricants, with a fifth section devoted to new chemical applications.

Service groups attached to the department will include a chief metallurgist, a metallurgist technical assistant, a market research analyst and a manager of advertising and promotion.

Dr. George W. Lewis, jr., and Howard S. Ring have been added to the company's Detroit laboratories. Dr. Lewis will be project engineer in charge of research on molybdenum corrosion inhibitors, and Mr. Ring will work on molybdenum catalysts.

Prior to joining Climax, Dr. Lewis was a research chemist at Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., His experience also includes three years as a research chemist for Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Mr. Ring was previously employed as a chemist for Shell Oil Company.

Cottonseed Oil and Lard Buying Approved by FOA

The United Kingdom was issued an authorization last week by the Foreign Operations Administration to purchase $3,000,000 of cottonseed oil and $3,000,000 of lard with FOA funds from United States sources. Purchases will be made by contracts issued until June 30 specifying delivery not later than August 31, 1955.

FOA also issued an authorization to Vietnam to purchase $15,000 of sureomycin hydrochloride crystalline ointment from United States sources.

Lannett Co. Will Build Plant

Lannett Company, Philadelphia, has purchased a tract of two acres in the Roosevelt industrial district near Byberry road in Philadelphia for use as a plant site. The company plans to build a one-story building on this location, and expects the cost to be approximately $140,000.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Tight supply situation in the domestic potato starch market has increased buying interest for the imported material. Supplies were practically unavailable for shipment from mills in Maine and Idaho due to sold up output. Production also was materially reduced by the higher cost of potatoes, which were absorbed for edible purposes. Trading in imported starch was moderate, with active inquiry for prompt and later requirements. Egg albumin was unsettled by lower shell eggs and quotations were reduced 7 cents per pound in some directions. Other egg derivatives were unchanged and in limited demand.

Other sizing materials were in steady demand for prompt delivery. Trading in tapioca flour was more active for shipment from Brazil and volume of sales was larger than Siamese and Java grades. More interest was noted in sago flour replacements from primary sources. Good demand continued for corn starch for prompt needs and withdrawals against contracts also moved in steady volume.

While trading in tanning material replacements was spotty, the market reflected the firmness at primary sources. Shipments of all materials were unchanged and steady. Myrobalans and valonia shipments were maintained at the recent advance.

Leather production in February was lower than in January, according to Tanners Council. Cattle hide production was indicated at 2,035,000 hides in February, against 2,109,000 in the previous month; calf and whole kip skins, 947,000, against 956,000; goat and kid skins, 2,171,000 against 2,197,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,117,000 against 1,923,000.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a survey report by the Commodity Exchange Authority on the futures markets for wool and wool tops conducted by the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange. It presented for the first time a full picture of the composition of the futures market for wool, which was placed under the Commodity Exchange Act last year. The survey also covers the futures market for wool tops.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 7c. per lb. powder, 7c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 16, 1954
103.97	103.98	102.04	95.24

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates — Steady consuming demand against former contracts continued to feature this market. Prices were without change and firm for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Moderate business was reported for immediate requirements. Deliveries against orders continued in good volume. Quotations were unchanged.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. Market was steady at prevailing quotations.

Sulfonated Oils—Demand was fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. All varieties were quotably unchanged and steady.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Good consuming was reported for spot and later requirements. All grades were well held at former levels. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.69, dark $8.79, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—This market was unchanged and steady. Consumers continued to take sizable lots for prompt delivery. Prices were well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.29 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was lower, declining 985,000 bushels to 38,048,000 bushels for the week ending April 8, compared with 27,259,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn stocks on farms April 1 were reported by the Department of Agriculture at 1,410,006,000 bushels, against 1,473,745,000 bushels, April 1 last year and 1944-53 average of 1,262,812,000 bushels. The department also reported farmers this year are placing slightly less than one-half as much corn under price support programs as they did last year. The amount of 1954 crop corn stored under the program to mid-March was 157,833,000 bushels, against 331,786,000 bushels a year earlier from the 1953 crop. The reduced use of the support programs was due to the fact that many farmers had overplanted acreage allotments which made them ineligible for price support aid.

Egg Albumin—Keener competition and slow buying interest further unsettled this market. Supplies were readily available for prompt delivery. Flake dropped 7c. per pound in some quarters, and ranged from $1.56 to $1.60 per pound, as to quantity and seller. Powder was reduced to $1.60 to $1.64 per pound. Technical was quiet, but was maintained at 70c. to 85c. per pound, according to seller.

Egg production in March totaled 6,584,000,000, compared with 5,518,000,000 in February and 6,621,000,000, March last year. Total production, January-March inclusive was 17,873,000,000, against 17,601,000,000 a year ago and a 10-year average of 16,309,000,000.

Egg Yolk—Conditions in this market remained steady, despite the decline in albumin. Business was reported spotty and restricted to actual needs. Spot stocks were maintained at $1.12 to $1.14 per pound range, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—A tight situation continued to feature the domestic market last week. Chief factors affecting the market was the almost complete loss of the southern potato crop last month due to the heavy frosts and the higher cost of potatoes usually available for grinding purposes. Maine and Idaho material was reported to be practically unavailable by industry sources. Carlots were merely nominal at 7¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, and 6¾c., Idaho. Consumer interest in imported starch was more active because of the domestic situation. Dutch starch was quoted at 7.90c. to 7.95c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid, for prompt shipment and French at 7.35c. per pound, same basis. Stocks on spot were firm at 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—This market remained steady. Consuming inquiry was active. Improved trading was reported in top quality Brazilian flour on the basis of 6¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Good quality Siamese flour was held at 6½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and mediums at 5.90c., and AAA Java at 6.10c. to 6.15c. per pound, same basis.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Shipments was unchanged and firm at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Offers were limited.

Mangrove Bark—Replacements were well held at prevailing quotations. Buying interest was light and spotty. African bark was quoted at $68.50 per ton, ex-dock, for prompt shipment, Colombian at $58 per ton, and Ecuador, $55, same basis.

Myrobalans—Market was firm at the recent advance. Buying interest was light, with offers for shipment closely held. Assorted J1's were quoted at $66 per ton, exdock; crushed, $78 to $80, and Bombay $60, same basis. Solid extract was maintained at 7¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—While trading was spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment, the market was steady and quotably unchanged. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and clarified, 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis.

Valonia — Replacements of cups and beards were firm at the recent advance. Cups ranged from $46 to $48, exdock. Beards were in limited supply and nominal at $66 to $68 per ton, same basis. Extract was firm at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Primary market was steady, reflecting good demand for European delivery. Replacements were unchanged, but closely held. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin, was offered at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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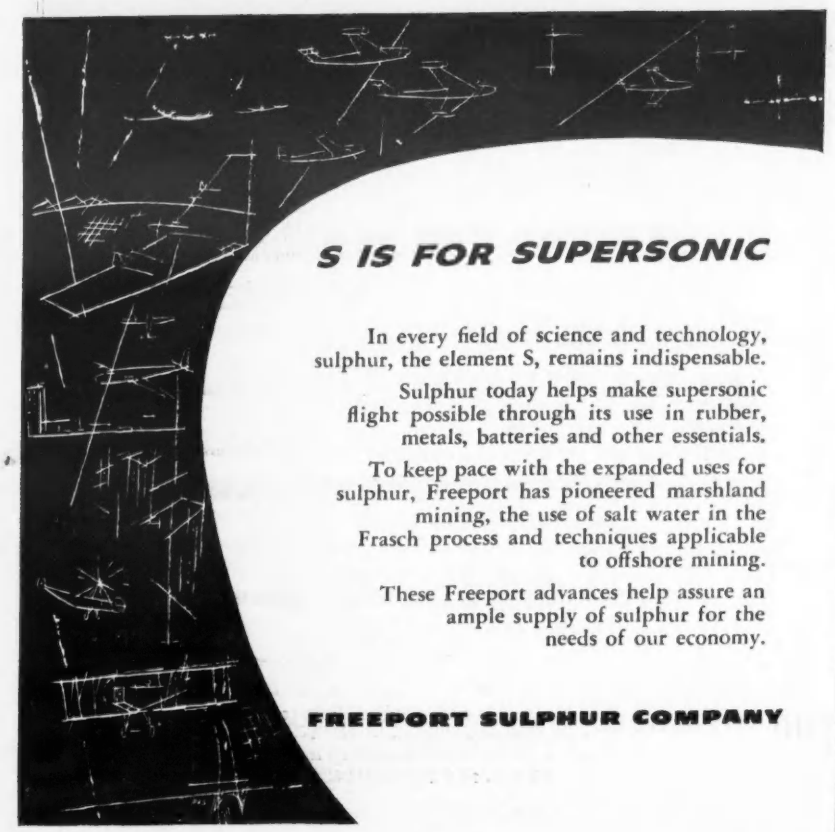
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Agricultural Chemicals

Anhydrous ammonia, triple superphosphate and urea were about the three best fertilizer materials in the market from a sales volume and demand standpoint. Urea was tight. Ammonia was not described as tight, but for the most part producers were moving current production promptly into consuming channels, and buying interest for direct soil application was on the upgrade. Good volume demand was expected for the next three months. Some producers were in sold-up position on both anhydrous ammonia and triple superphosphate.

Animal source protein nitrogen products for the fertilizer trade were in spotty demand, and for the feed trade market conditions were very weak, trading was dull, and demand on the decline. Dried blood dropped sharply in New York. Other feed grade materials held the lower price to which they dropped two weeks ago, but no early recovery was expected because of such factors as competition from vegetable meals which have been declining in price, and lower feed demand because of the oncoming of the grazing season.

Potash containing chemicals for the fertilizer trade moved well under a firm price structure. Demand for multiple superphosphates was strong, against limited supplies creating a tight market. Ordinary superphosphate was moving at a slower pace relatively, in a market which had not yet reached satisfactory buying interest. However, early and substantial improvement was expected.

The insecticide business was regarded as fair but at present was without any notable features. Prices, however, were firm and holding to levels established previously.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Blood, dried, New York, $1 per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 16, 1954
111.04	111.07	111.37	112.92

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Good volume demand for direct soil application left current producers in what would be described as essentially in a sold-up position. For the next three months, at least, the indications were that production would move into consuming channels about as fast as it is produced. Under these conditions, the present firm price position was expected to be maintained, and there were no signs anywhere to the contrary. While different producers varied somewhat in the length or shortness of their immediate supply, all were doing well, and buying interest was on the increase.

Ammonium Sulfate—While different producers varied somewhat in their immediate supply position, most of them still had plenty on hand. Demand was somewhat better, but nothing spectacular. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Animal Proteins—Dried blood was weaker last week, particularly softer tones were noted in the New York market where the price dropped for the $6.00 quoted the previous week, to a new low of $5.00 per unit ton. Wet rendered tankage, however, held firm after the price reductions that were effected two weeks ago, prices seeming to have leveled off at $5.25 per unit ton during the last two weeks. Animal proteins derived from blood and tankage compete in the feed market with vegetable meals which have been quoted lower, and consequently price patterns were not expected to show any immediate increase. In addition, demand for use in feeds will be steadily on the decline in the months ahead because livestock will be put out to graze. Dry rendered tankage was quoted at $1.20.

Fertilizer type animal proteins were in spotty demand, but some quarters expressed the feeling that it was a delayed demand market condition that might show better development later. Hoofmeal was unchanged in price following the decrease effected in the market two weeks ago. The price drop had not as yet stimulated much change from the dull trading which characterized the market in recent weeks. Fishmeal and scrap remained at very high price levels. There was no trading, and the price was regarded as nominal on each item.

Potassium Muriate—Demand for this and other K_2O containing fertilizer materials was reported as good with large volume quantities moving to consumers. Established contract prices were firmly held, and virtually all production moved promptly from the plant into distribution channels. This balanced supply and demand situation was felt likely to be maintained without any actual shortage developing.

Superphosphate—Triple superphosphate was in tight supply because of heavy demand which placed producers in a sold-up position. The market situation on regular superphosphate, however, was one of ample availability and somewhat of a lag so far in buying interest, although some improvement last week was said to be noticeable in certain quarters. Price patterns previously in effect were unchanged all across the board.

Urea—Price patterns on all grades of this item kept a firm structure, and no change in the immediate future was expected. Demand for fertilizer and stock feed uses was strong, which together with urea demand for the manufacture of urea-formaldehyde resins used in the paint and plastics industries, created a tight overall supply position that pressed the production capacity of producers.

Urea and anhydrous ammonia were about the only fertilizer materials which by last week had shown heavy buying interest, the demand on most ingredients of mixed fertilizers seemed to be lagging.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Domestic fishmeals were firm, ranging from $2.50 to $2.52½ per unit-ton, bagged, with supplies light. Imported meal was quoted at $2.45, same basis. Dried blood and tankage continued weak, with trading light. Sulfates and nitrates were in heavy demand with an extremely tight supply position reported. Prices were unchanged.

Pesticides

The use of 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, a new soil fumigant is said to give excellent control of nematodes and to have good stability in the soil. It is currently available in limited commercial quantities. It has already been tested on a wide variety of crops, including cotton, grapes, citrus, and other tree crops such as peaches and walnuts. Some crops appear tolerant enough of this chemical so that applications can be made around the roots of the living plant. With established trees, applications of five to ten gallons per acre have controlled a wide variety of nematodes to a depth of 4 to 6 feet. Since it is stable in soil, it gradually disperses, killing nematodes as it moves. It will be available for limited sales this season on such crops as citrus, cotton and grapes. Nation-wide marketing is expected in 1956.

2,4-D acid output fo rthe year was placed at 28,408,487 pounds. Acid ester and salt output totaled 20,521,616 pounds, and acid equivalent production of 2,4-D acid esters and salts was 15,610,918 pounds. January production of acid was 2,503,198 pounds; acid esters and salts, 1,734,673 pounds, and acid equivalent, 1,361,798 pounds.

High production capacity for the synthetically produced pyrethrin products, such as allethrin, made the country virtually independent of imported pyrethum in the event that the natural sources of supply should be cut off by political or military situations. The price of 90 percent allethrin in drums was firm at $28.80 to $28.90 per pound. Solutions were priced correspondingly, according to their strength and manufacturing costs.

Strychnine and thallium sulfate have been essentially replaced in the rodenticide market with such products as ANTU, warfarin, and similar new synthetics.

The competitive situation that has long existed on large volume insecticides, such as DDT and BHC, seemed slightly less acute in the current market because of fair demand and the fact that selling prices are not far removed for manufacturing and distribution costs. However, the trend in the insecticide field from a manufacturing standpoint centers on research development of new and better organic insecticides which can be patented, and thus afford the manufacturer some measure of reasonable price protection.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Mint Rust Seen Halted By Product of Naugatuck

Mint rust, a fungus disease that has been cutting into the yields of northwest growers by as much as 35 percent, can be prevented with "Phygon Mint Dust," tests in Oregon indicate, the producer has announced. Specially compounded for this use, the chemical is a product of the Naugatuck Chemical division, United States Rubber Company. It is applied to the mint four to six times during the growing season and virtually eliminates rust without leaving a residue in the mint oil, Naugatuck reported.

Its use has been approved by mint oil manufacturers and several chewing gum companies. Mint rust is a fungus that winters in the soil and in spring forms a yellow spore mass or canker on the plant stem. The canker reduces the vigor of the plant, knocking down the yield. Chemicals tried previously have stopped the fungus, but have also left traces in the oil. These chemical residues discolor the oil, or change its taste or odor, causing protests from the gum makers, according to Naugatuck.

In field tests in Oregon, where one-fourth of the peppermint variety of mint is produced, "Phygon Mint Dust" was applied to fall-plowed mint at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre between May 20 and 25, when the yellow spore mass appeared. The crops were dusted as soon after irrigation as possible. The application was then repeated two to four times at ten-day to two-week intervals. On spring-plowed mint the same dosages were used, except that the first application was made between June 1 and June 15.

Two applications of thirty to forty pounds of the dust per acre are recommended for the fall starting after the mint has been cut and has regrown to two or three inches. The second application is made about two weeks later. This protects rhizomes, and insures a healthier plant the following season, according to Naugatuck. Ground-dusting machines were used to put on the chemical. However, it may soon be applied with helicopters. The chemical is available from several national agricultural chemical distributors, and its cost is relatively low.

Aminoethyl Ethanolamine Data Is Prepared by Carbide & Carbon

Aminoethyl ethanolamine is described in a four-page technical bulletin issued by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Information is given on properties, specifications, shipping container contents, safe handling practices, applications and selected references.

This reactive chemical is used in the production of textile assistants, sequestering agents, and insecticides. It is said to be of particular interest as a raw material for cationic surface-active agents. Copies of the aminoethyl ethanolamine technical bulletin, F-6455, are available from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Sun Toronto Post to Gray

Vernon B. Gray has been appointed office manager for the Toronto sales district of Sun Oil Company, Ltd. Mr. Gray succeeds Austin C. Forsyth, who has been transferred to a special assignment. Formerly office manager of Sun's Binghamton, N. Y., district, Mr. Gray has had experience in company offices at Philadelphia and Marcus Hook, Pa.

Trade Briefs

Shell Oil Company, New York, has appointed O. F. Minor manager of the retail department.

John C. Stalfort & Sons Company, Baltimore, Md., has opened a large plant in Morristown, Pa.

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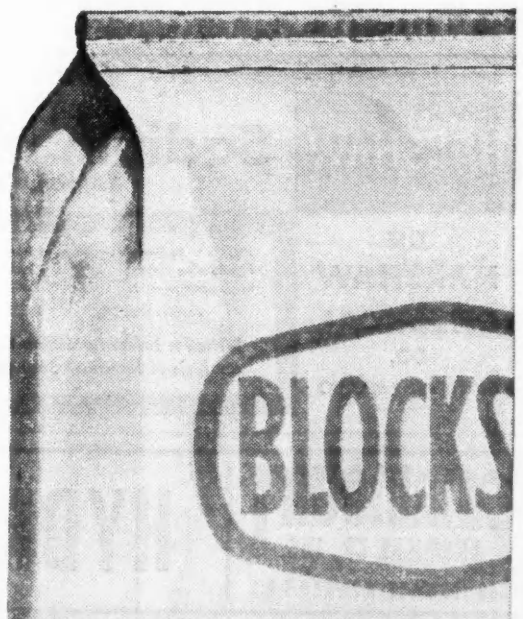

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

The price pattern that was set for industrial organics in earlier weeks was carried through last week. There was no evidence of any current changes. Most schedules were considered to be in a firmer position, if not actually strong. About the only weak spot in the picture was in the acetone market, it was said. And, producers of acetone related that the price was not as weak as consumer pressure might indicate.

No immediate price revision was contemplated for any industrial organics. Demand levels held up well. Solvents sold at a good pace to lacquer accounts. Polyols moved to synthetic resins. The automobile industry, the rubber industry and plastics kept a number of other materials at an excellent sales level.

Alcohol moved very well to various outlets. Ethyl alcohol prices were on relatively firm ground currently. All of the various end-uses for refined glycerine provided a good call. Glycerine was still in a relatively tight position. But, the pressure has reduced slightly. Diethylene glycol, ethylene glycol and propylene glycol were all moving relatively well to industrial outlets. But, most sources would like to see demand a little stronger for glycols. Antifreeze glycol was beginning to move better as the volume for canning began to pick-up this month. Ethylene oxide also moved at a steady pace.

Gluconic acid moved relatively well and showed continued growth, it was said. Oxalic acid enjoyed fairly good business and has seen a slight pickup in recent weeks. Hexylene glycol moved very well. PE and tripentaerythritol sold quite well to synthetic resins. Methanol sold well for industrial uses. MEK and MIBK were still strong. Ethanolamines continued to sell at a good pace. CMC sales were quite good. Supplies were available without unusual delay, even though there has been a prolonged strike in the industry.

Acetone—The market picture was unchanged for this solvent. The volume of sales remained at a good level. Price quotations remained steady at 7c. per pound in tankcars.

In spite of occasional reports of signs of price weakness still in the market, some producers felt that price shading is not widespread. Competition was strong for government contracts below market levels. But, this condition is considered a normal feature of the acetone picture.

The strong point for acetone was the sustained volume being sold. Ordinarily, this volume would tend to firm up the price structure, it was felt. However, there was a substantial amount of new production that has created a surplus.

Alcohol—The market for ethanol was relatively quiet. Demand has held up to a good pace. Producers were moving their production right out to fill orders. Supplies were ample for consumption because there is enough capacity to handle a much greater volume. Price quotations were steady at current levels. It was felt that the price structure was on reasonably firm ground now. No revisions in quotations were anticipated in the near future.

CMC—Sales were at a very good level. It was said that there has not been any drastic effect in the market of a strike at one producer's plant. Despite the length of time that work has been stopped, consumers do not appear to be in a bad inventory position.

Producers in operation were running material out at near capacity levels and were meeting deliveries promptly. There was no indication that supplies would not continue to be adequate for the demand.

The start of some spring business with the warmer weather, such as sales of USP for ice cream, has perked up the market. Technical material continued to move at a steady pace. But, the USP grade was expected to go on building up in the next month or two. Price schedules were firm at former quotations.

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100= 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
130.45	130.45	130.44

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Diethylene Glycol—It was said that demand for this glycol has picked up a little. The volume is smaller than other glycols, but industrial uses were sufficient to keep the material moving well. Prices were firm without change. Supplies were adequate for consumption requirements.

Ethylene Glycol—Industrial demand for this glycol was steady. Producers indicated that they would like to see a little more industrial business. The call from antifreeze outlets was beginning to get better, it was said. Material was starting to move at a much better volume this month.

It was felt that antifreeze activity would continue to build up until the peak of the season. Ethylene glycol prices were firm at previously established levels. No immediate changes were expected. Supplies were good.

Ethylene Oxide—This market was holding up pretty well, producers said. Demand was not exceptionally strong. But, it was steady enough and at a reasonably good level. Prices were firm and supplies were good.

Gluconic Acid—This market was growing all the time, it was reported. There was a good variety of uses for the acid as a sequestrant and for industrial cleaning outlets. Much of the interest has been in the sequestering action of gluconic.

While a good demand kept sales up well, adequate production assured enough supplies for anticipated requirements. Price schedules have been firm without change.

Glycerine—There has been no basic change in the tight market for glycerine. The pressure eased off a bit when one source got its facilities back into operation following a strike. Nevertheless, demand was still strong and producers could sell more material if they had it to sell.

Stocks were not especially large, as figures below indicate. And, producers will soon try to start rebuilding inventories before summer vacation shutdowns cut production. Crude glycerine stocks were still relatively short, at firm prices.

Stocks at the end of February were at 40,576,000 pounds, while they had been 43,195,000 pounds at the start of the month, according to figures from the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc. In comparison, stocks at the beginning of January were 42,359,000 pounds and inventories at the end of February, 1954, were 63,004,000 pounds compared with 62,603,000 pounds at the start of that month.

Production of crude, including synthetic material on a crude basis, totaled 15,800,000 pounds in February, as against 17,793,000 pounds in January and 18,511,000 pounds last February. The cumulative total for output in the first two months was 33,773,000 pounds against 37,256,000 in January and February of 1954.

The export-import picture showed that imports in February amounted to 1,855,000 pounds, while 2,595,000 pounds (revised) were imported in January and 1,394,000 were imported in February of last year. The cumulative total imports for January-February was 4,450,000 pounds this year and 2,157,000 pounds in 1954.

Exports in February amounted to 785,000 pound, compared with 724,000 pounds in January and 507,000 pounds in February of the previous year. Exports totaled 1,509,000 pounds in the first two months this year and 868,000 pounds in the corresponding months of last year.

Hexylene Glycol—This glycol had a good market, it was said. Demand was well sustained. Prices were firm at previously established levels. Supplies were good.

It was felt that the present level of activity would be sustained. A good demand in this market comes from brake fluids, for new car production and replacement fluids. The high level of activity in the automobile industry has provided a sustained call for brake fluids. Hexylene glycol also receives a steady call from

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

cutting oil operations. This outlet as well as brake fluids does not show a great deal of fluctuation from month-to-month, it was said. Thus, the market is a steady one and is expected to continue that way.

Methanol—Industrial outlets for this alcohol continued to consume a good volume of material. Producers indicated that demand from formaldehyde was holding up very well. There was no sign of a slackening of interest following the recent price increase.

Production of natural methanol (100% CH_3OH) in January was 170,000 gallons, compared with 176,000 gallons in December and 164,000 gallons in January, 1954, according to statistics from the Bureau of Census. Stocks held at producing plants totaled 378,000 gallons at the end of January, while they had been 434,000 gallons at the end of 1954.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—In the overall picture this market was still said to be very good. Demand was holding up well. Solvents of all kinds were moving well, it was said. The call for lacquer materials was not only good from the automobile industry, but it was also good from small lacquer accounts and from the furniture industry.

In general, solvent demand was expected to continue as long as business levels hold up. There was adequate production of MEK to take care of present consumer needs and any added business that it's likely to develop. No changes in prices were seen or contemplated.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—The market for this solvent was still strong. Producers expected demand to be well sustained in the next several weeks. Material was currently moving out to consuming channels as fast as it was being made.

There was ample output to take care of all requirements. Prices were steady and unchanged. No revisions in quotations were expected either.

Monoethanolamine—This market was holding up surprisingly well, producers said. Demand has shown some expansion in recent months and added production has been absorbed by the market without any noticeable side effects.

The call from detergents was good. There was also a steady use in gas scrubbing. Prices were firm at current listings. There was ample output to take care of all consumer needs.

Oxalic Acid—This market has been relatively steady, producers reported. There was some indication of a slight pickup in demand from radiator cleaner outlets. Buying interest from industrial cleaning applications also held to an even pace.

Production capacity was ample to take care of consumption needs. Some sources indicated that they would like to see a little more business in this market. However, the general level of sales was not felt to be too bad. The trend was toward a slight improvement but, no unusual surges were expected.

Pentaerythritol — Resins demand has kept activity in this market up to a good level. There was a good improvement in demand during the first quarter and sales were at levels consistent with overall business. Prices were considered firm.

Perchloroethylene—There has been no significant change in this market. Demand was holding up well. Industrial solvent uses and some vapor degreasing operations have sustained activity for this solvent.

A strike at one of the facilities of a major producer flared up last week. It was too early to tell precisely what its affect would be on the solvent picture. But, production was available from other areas and the situation was not presently regarded as a serious threat to the market.

Price schedules of perchloroethylene were firm and unchanged. No immediate revisions were expected. Demand has been good and has shown gradual improvement. The growth of the market continued at an even pace. There was some imported material available. But, it was not as much a factor as it was in the market for trichloroethylene.

Propylene Glycol—Demand held to a steady pace for this glycol. Producers indicated that they were moving material to industrial outlets, but, would like to see a little more business from that direction.

There was ample production to take care of all requirements without any unusual delays in deliveries. A strike has developed at one producing facility. But, there was enough capacity in the rest of the market to take care of any extra needs that might come up if the tieup is prolonged. Price schedules were firm at former quotations. No immediate changes were seen.

Triethanolamine—Demand continued to run at levels comparable to previous weeks. Producers said that buying interest was surprisingly good for this amine. Demand has been strong enough to move the material being produced even with added production facilities operating in the past few months. Prices were said to be quite firm at existing levels.

Tripentaerythritol—Demand was well sustained in this market. Producers were moving their output right along. The volume of sales is not as large as it is for PE, but the material has its own uses and moves at a steady pace. Prices were firm and unaltered. Supplies were good.

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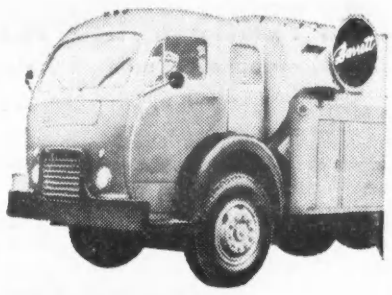

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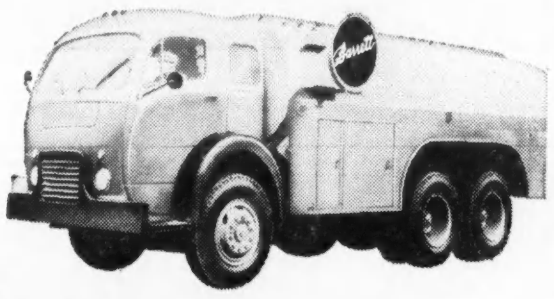

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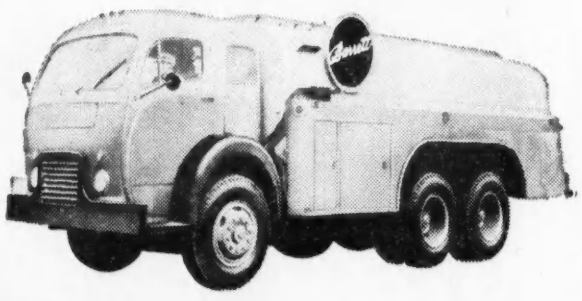

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CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK — MAY 16-21

Coal Chemicals

There were no basic changes in the coal chemicals market last week. Prices held to levels established earlier. Demand has been good for most products. Tar acids were still strong. The call from dyestuff intermediate outlets was good. Good business resulted from the rubber industry's present pace.

Intermediates such as aniline and b-naphthol, accelerators such as MBTS, and raw materials for synthetic rubber like styrene for GR-S rubber, were all moving excellently because of good activity in the rubber industry. Vinyl pyridine moved well in that direction too.

Other materials, such as benzol that is the raw material for styrene, enjoyed better business levels due to rubber. The automobile industry was tied up in the whole picture. Phenol moved in good volume to automobile end-uses. Some of the cresylic resins demand was a normal pickup along with phenol.

Phthalic anhydride sold in good volume for alkyd resins to make industrial finishes and xylol receive good call for solvent uses with these resins. Total consumption of phthalic, expansion of inventory requirements for higher levels of operation and some hedge buying have kept the phthalic market and the raw material, naphthalene, in tight supply.

Creosote and refined pyridine were still slow spots in the coaltar picture. Toluol was an uncertain balance because of total production available. But, the toluol market is holding up better than many sources had expected.

Steel production during the week ending April 17 was scheduled to be at 95.0 percent of theoretical capacity, or an index rating of 142.7, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 2,292,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with actual output of 2,300,000 tons the previous week, 2,273,000 tons one month ago and 1,622,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Demand continued to hold at a relatively good level for this aromatic. Producers were moving more material as general business activity expanded. There was ample production to take care of all consumption requirements and a little more business too. But, suppliers looked at the benzol market as reasonably firm. It was expected that the present balance would be sustained for the next several weeks. Prices were firm without change.

Creosote — The market was still fairly slow. There have been some signs of wider buying. But, the increases so far have only been slight. No general surge was expected immediately. Stocks were on the heavy side, but, some sources indicated they were not exceptionally high.

Price schedules were steady at current rates. No revisions in schedules were anticipated in the immediate weeks ahead. A pickup in demand depended on an increase in creosoting operations by the railroads. Their improved financial position in recent months has encouraged some trade sources to look for eventual improvement in demand for creosote.

Cresols—Prices were very firm at previously established levels. No revisions in quotations were immediately expected. Demand was strong. An excellent call has been maintained for several fractions.

The variety of end-uses for these tar acids is helpful. But, a large part of the output goes to cresylic resins and tricresyl phosphate. The latter use not only was good for plasticizer requirements, but, also has been very strong for more than a year for an outlet as a gasoline additive.

Activity in the automobile industry has boosted use for wire enamels. Lately the call for tar acids for aircraft engine cleaners for the air force has been showing some improvement. This carbon remover business continued to be keenly competative whenever and wherever a new bid opened up.

Cresylic Acid—Producers reported that a strong demand continued to hold up in this market. Material was moving very well to cresylic resins and for other outlets such as wire enamels, disinfectants, flotation uses and aircraft engine cleaners. The call for tricresyl phosphate has also been quite good. Cresylic acid has been moving to this phosphate for use as a gasoline additive and for plasticizer end-use too.

The overall demand for tar acids has kept a couple of the most sought grades in tight supply. While there was an adequate supply of a few of the grades with less use, there did not seem to be any real surpluses. Not only were domestic coaltar sources enjoying excellent business in this market, but, importers were selling a good volume of ADF acid to the same outlets too and petroleum producers of cresylic acid were also selling the material at a high rate.

Some of the petroleum fractions were being allocated to take care of the regular consumers' needs. Other grades were in a little better supply. Importers did not indicate any shortage of ADF cresylic. Although, they too have received many inquiries for meta-para fractions that could not be filled because there is not that much material of high meta content around. Overall, there was no shortage of ADF cresylic. The meta content of ADF acid is relatively small, it was said. And, suppliers are willing to include that volume of meta isomer so as to assure steady sales of ADF cresylic.

Naphthalene—Domestic crude material was still in tight supply. The sustained call from phthalic anhydride was respon-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 16, 1954
114.68	114.68	114.63	114.56

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Cokeoven Output: February

Following are cokeoven production statistics comparing the months of February 1955, and February 1954, received from the Bureau of Mines. Figures for the running total include output from January through February of both years. Only output from cokeoven operators is represented. Production at gas plants (other than cokeoven), tar refineries and synthetic chemical plants is excluded.

	February 1955	February 1954	Calendar Year to date 1955	Calendar Year to date 1954
*Benzol:—				
Specification grades:—				
nitration, 1°	4,761,348	3,746,694	9,664,258	8,008,092
industrial pure, 2°	8,797,494	7,925,458	17,656,657	16,943,870
90 percent	100,908	77,915	174,795	191,261
Other industrial grades (excluding motor grade)	40,746	145,679	114,785	319,873
Total	13,700,496	11,895,746	27,610,495	25,463,098
*Creosote oil	2,351,939	2,052,347	4,467,586	5,048,147
*Crude chemical oil	1,915,280	2,006,338	4,325,387	4,246,546
*Crude coaltar	62,817,350	57,661,805	132,285,383	124,552,962
Distilled or topped	22,848,350	18,568,078	49,029,033	38,372,595
Burned as fuel	10,560,647	11,824,157	22,250,931	25,501,723
Used otherwise	60,864	91,081	163,256	206,915
†Naphthalene, crude:—				
Solidifying under 74°C	2,850,086	1,914,830	5,056,303	4,768,386
at 74° and under 76°C	1,246,437	631,118	2,659,345	1,654,082
at 76° and under 79°C	10,134,340	4,073,736	20,200,371	7,478,081
Total	14,230,863	6,619,684	27,916,019	13,900,549
Pyridine (tar bases):—				
*Crude, dry basis	17,707	28,553	42,419	67,536
†Refined, 2°	24,001	21,357	106,368	75,757
*Solvent Naphtha:—				
Crude heavy solvent	399,790	404,813	758,871	922,840
Refined light solvent	14,029	12,077	43,559	36,988
*Toluol:—				
nitration, 1°	2,145,899	2,023,964	4,498,130	4,309,547
industrial pure, 2°	607,589	576,847	1,233,910	1,189,560
all other grades	83,431	86,129	161,217	173,488
Total	2,836,919	2,686,940	5,893,257	5,672,595
*Xylol:—All grades	936,505	779,646	1,859,833	1,602,760

*Gallons. †Pounds.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 17 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_4	lbs.	1,071,849
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	38,740,689
Benzol	gals.	3,705,535
Coaltar	gals.	16,996,464
Creosote oil	gals.	949,352
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,618,374
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	27,562
Toluol	gals.	728,857
Xylol	gals.	194,464

sible for keeping the market in a short supply position. Producers were moving production out to phthalic as fast as it was made. Thus, there was no opportunity to improve their own inventory position.

There has been some feeling in the trade in the past couple of weeks that some of the pressure will come off the market before long. There was still a little inventory buying of phthalic going on, it was felt. But, most consumers seem to have been able to keep up their production schedules by taking a steady volume of naphthalene. Automobile production in the next few months will wield considerable influence in the markets for phthalic and naphthalene.

Importers state that crude hot-pressed naphthalene was in an unchanged position from previous weeks. The price was considered nominal at 6¾c. per pound. There was strong consumer resistance to the 7c. price and there was very little 6¾c. naphthalene to be had. European sources are soldup for the second quarter. But, ample material was being offered at prices above the current market for third quarter contracts. There seemed to be little or no speculation on the imported naphthalene market. Most sources here said they would only take material if they can get it at a price that would enable sale in this market. Much of the material coming in during recent weeks is naphthalene sold in previous weeks.

Phenol—This market has improved in the last two months producers said. Suppliers of natural phenol were moving as much material as was being made. Some of these sources indicated that they were well booked with orders.

Producers of synthetic USP phenol said that demand has picked up nicely and production has come up accordingly. The entire phenol picture was felt to be firmer. The call from phenolic resins and adhesives was expanding. Activity was said to be quite good for molding powders. The firming of export prices in the past couple of months was another indication of a stronger market. Current export sales are reported to be at 16½c. per pound for USP material. Domestic phenol prices were firm at previous levels.

Toluol—The market for this aromatic continued to hold in a sensitive position. Total production resulting from the increased coking operations was more than the combined requirements of defense and civilian industrial outlets. This was so because of expanded production capacity in the industry over the past few years.

It was felt that demand was holding up fairly well. The gains in industrial finishes have been slightly more than a number of trade people had anticipated, a source added. There was still room for more improvement. But, the stability of the market was more than some had been looking for. Price quotations were steady at levels previously posted by producers.

Xylol—The force of activity in alkyd resins continued to be felt in the market for xylol. The solvent was expected to continue to move well as long as alkyds are active.

Use of the resins in industrial finishes received impetus from the high pace set in the automobile industry. Alkyds were also beginning to show more activity as a result of the start of the spring paint season.

Price schedules for xylol were firm at previous quotations. There was ample material available to take care of present consumption requirements. Increased light oil output assured a continuing ample supply. Most market sources felt that xylol was in a reasonably balanced position.

Intermediates

Aniline—Demand was at an excellent level. Producers reported that sales have pulled right up to the top. Increased interest from the rubber industry has done much to support the market for this intermediate. There also has been increased demand for aniline for dyestuff intermediate outlets.

Price schedules were steady and firm. Produers stated that demand was generally expected to remain up as long as overall business levels are retained. The automobile industry has contributed a good share of the momentum for the rubber industry, which in turn keeps many chemicals active.

Phthalic Anhydride—The market for phthalic was still in tight supply. However, producers indicated that there has not been much change in the situation in the last couple of weeks. There has been no increase in the intensity of the shortage, nor has there been any sign of less pressure yet. But, many trade sources were expecting to see a slight easing of pressure before long.

Vinyl Pyridine—A very good demand continued to hold up in the market for this substituted pyridine. A major share of current activity has been in the rubber industry and the rate of operations there has shown no sign of slackening. It was said that the market has shown a good inclination towards further expansion through broader uses. Price schedules were firm, without change.

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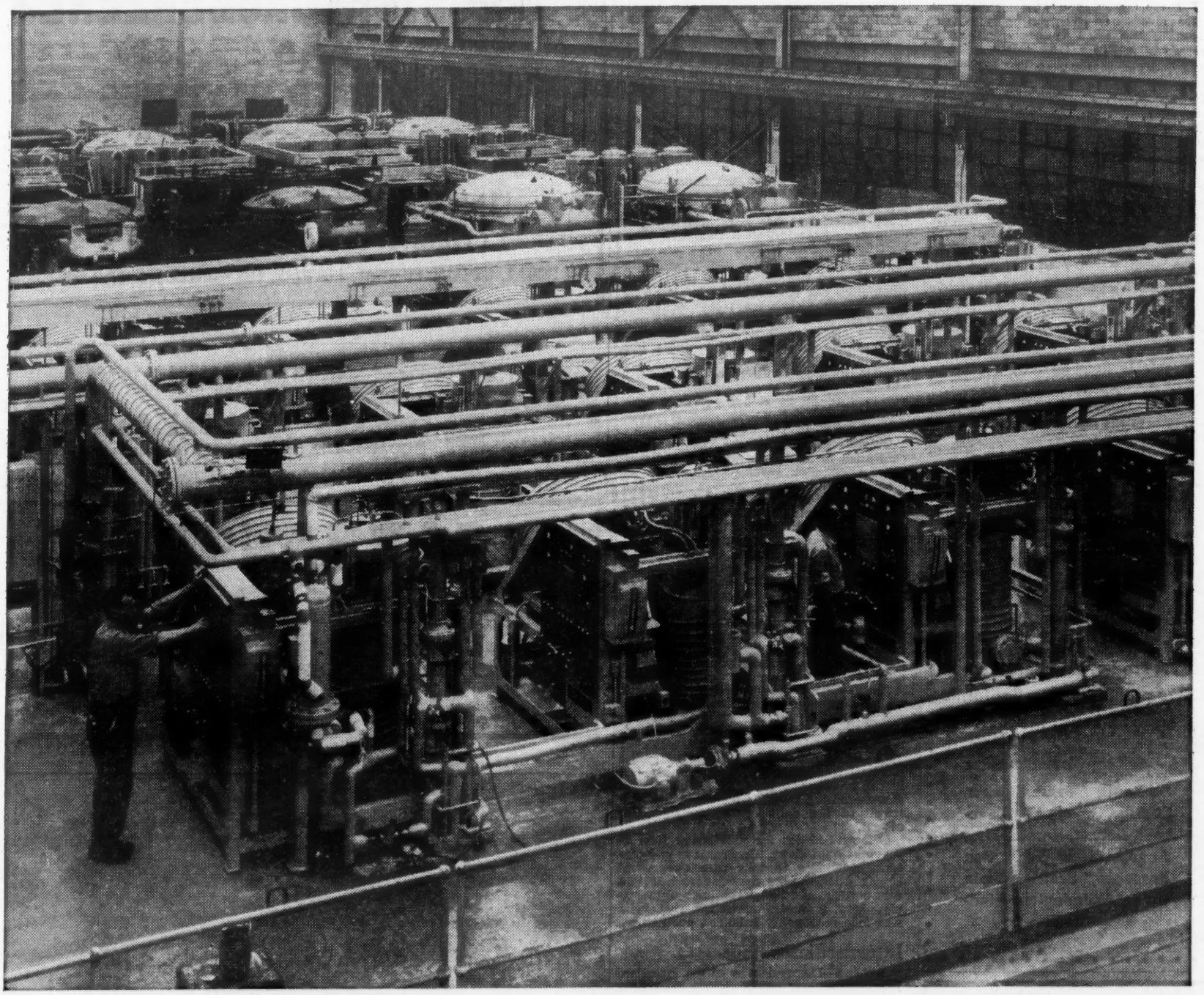

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

There were no price changes in the drugs and fine chemicals market last week. NF grade phenothiazine, however, was recently reduced. Activity in the drugs market was described as anywhere from slow to brisk, the opinion varying with the source queried. Seasonal influences have once again begun to affect consumption of many items in the food and drugs field. Demand for citric acid was reported to be running at a high rate as soft drink manufacturers move to anticipate warm weather needs.

Mercury salts continued unchanged. The high price of mercury made corresponding increases in the salts necessary to the detriment, however, of consumption. Most mercurial users were said to be buying on a hand to mouth basis thus avoiding any accumulation of large inventories in case prices should come down. Bismuth salts were quiet with consumption limited to a few major users. Supplies were adequate while prices were steady.

Ready consumer acceptance of aerosol hair sprays has been responsible, to a considerable extent, for the increase in the consumption of lanolin over the past year. Overall demand for lanolin was reported running at a good rate with supplies adequate to meet consumer needs. It was understood that imports of crude wool grease currently make up about one-half of the requirements of lanolin manufacturers in this country. Australia and Italy are the principal supply sources, it was said. Seasonal demand for sodium benzoate was reported to be on the upswing. Substantial quantities of this salt go into soft drinks and canned foods, manufacture of which runs at a peak rate during the warm weather months.

Reserpine alkaloid appears in adequate supply. Recent price reductions have been quite sharp with the result that the current market price for the pure material is only a half of what it was some six months ago. A method of calculating the amount of methionine which would prove most effective in broiler chicken feed rations was announced last week. The discovery was said to make possible, for the first time, the calculation of the proper amounts of this essential amino acid for broiler feeds of various caloric levels and may have far-reaching effects upon consumption of methionine.

Antibiotics — Demand for antibiotics was seasonally slower due to the decline in the incidence of illness. Supplies were ample for current needs and expected to continue while prices continued on the weak side. The most encouraging prospect for increased usage of streptomycin outside the field of human medicine is in the treatment of plant disease. Streptomycin proved to be the most effective agent against such bacterial diseases as fireblight, bacterial spot of tomatoes and peppers and against certain specific plant diseases.

Unfortunately, the antibiotics used in control or erradication of plant diseases to date have not been economical to use except on high-valued crops or when the control requires only small quantities of spray material such as for seed beds. Antibiotics have sometimes been used on lower-valued crops if only a single application of the material is necessary to eliminate a trace of bacterial infection in a field.

When and if a large potential use of antibiotics becomes assured, it is entirely possible that American industry will make use of its vast production methods to produce these products at prices low enough for general agricultural use.

Benzocaine—There were no new developments in this compound. Prices were steady and supplies ample for steady demand.

Bismuth Salts—The market was steady and unchanged since last reported. Supplies were adequate to cover consumer needs and should continue. Demand was quiet and limited.

Citric Acid—This material has been moving at excellent levels and the approach of the heavy consumption season was expected to boost demand to new highs. Supplies were ample for current inquiry while prices held quite firm.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 16, 1954
67.18	67.18	67.36	71.91

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Manufacturers of soft drinks have begun to build up their citric inventories in anticipation of their warm weather bottling requirements. The use of citric in this application is always considerable, it was said.

Codliver Oil — Demand for this item was seasonally slow. Supplies were adequate to meet current inquiry and expected to remain ample in the immediate future.

Gelatin—Shipments of gelatin according to the Bureau of the Census totaled 4,138,134 pounds during February, 1955, compared to 4,055,991 pounds in January and 4,176,262 pounds in February last year.

Classified by type, shipments of edible gelatin totaled 2,867,438 pounds in February compared to 3,022,607 pounds in January and 2,889,523 pounds in February, 1954. Shipments of technical gelatin totaled 156,672 pounds in February compared to 201,879 pounds in January and 175,767 pounds in February last year.

Lanolin—Demand for lanolin was reported to be moving at a good rate. There has been an overall increase in the amount of lanolin used in the cosmetics field due to the increasing popularity of aerosols containers which dispense hair sprays and other lanolin-containing compounds. The supply situation appeared to be adequate for current needs. Despite the significant decrease in the amount of domestic wool grease available for processing into lanolin, the volume of imports has stepped up to compensate for the decline. At present at least half or slightly more than half of all lanolin produced is from imported wool grease or directly imported, having been processed abroad. Australia and Italy continued to be the major foreign sources of wool grease although the number of countries from which lanolin is imported is substantial. Lanolin price schedules continued without change last week and were expected to hold steady in the immediate future.

Mercurials—Demand for most mercurial chemicals continued poor to fair. The high price of mercury has in recent years resulted in several advances in the salts. As a consequence, consumption of mercury salts has declined. There has been mounting reluctance on the part of consumers to pay current market prices. Much buying has been spasmodic with consumers limiting purchases to meeting immediate manufacturing requirements rather than building purchases to meeting immediate requirements rather than building up inventories on which they would stand to lose money if mercurial prices should be cut. The supply situation was one of abundance while pricewise no changes were anticipated.

Methionine—A method of calculating the most effective amount of the essential amino acid, methionine, for any broiler ration on the basis of its productive energy (calorie) content was made known last week. The discovery makes possible for the first time proper amounts of an essential nutrient for feeds of various energy levels, prediction of the approximate response and may have far-reaching implications in broiler feed formulation, due to the trend toward rations with high energy content. The use of this type ration has increased because more meat can be produced with less feed. When a chicken is on an adequate diet, it stops eating after it has satisfied its energy requirement. This means each pound of feed must contain a larger proportion of the essential nutrients to balance the ration as the calorie content is increased. It was explained that methionine, an amino acid or protein building-block, is usually the first protein constituent to prove inadequate as broiler rations increase in calorie content. Supplementary methionine has substantially increased feed efficiency and meat production in hundreds of laboratory experiments and feeding trials involving thousands of birds. But until the discovery of the relationship of feed energy content to diet requirements for methionine, there seemed no way of knowing what the re-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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sponse might be when various amounts of methionine were added to a certain diet.

Molasses—The feed molasses market continued firm in all areas except the Gulf and Midwest. Demand for blackstrap at New Orleans continued moderate to slow, with a price of 10½c. to 11c. per gallon. Purchases on a hand-to-mouth basis were prevalent at most feed-mixing centers except in portions of Texas and Oklahoma. The price for blackstrap at Albany remained unchanged at 13 cents per gallon. Market conditions for hydrol, beet and citrus molasses continued unchanged from last week.

Blackstrap production from the 1955 Cuban sugar crop amounted to 137,900,000 gallons as of March 31, 1955. This compares with 146,400,000 gallons produced as of same date a year ago. The yield of blackstrap per short ton or raw sugar on March 31, 1955, was 36.8 gallons. This is 5.6 gallons less than the comparable yield a year ago. If the current molasses yield continues, the expected blackstrap production in Cuba will amount to approximately 180,000,000 gallons.

Phenothiazine—NF grade phenothiazine was recently reduced 6c. per pound. The new schedule on this grade was 39c. per pound in drum carlots; 41c. in lots of over 2,100 pounds with less than 2,100 pounds lots at 43c. per pound.

Reserpine—Demand for this drug continues at good levels while supplies are reported adequate to meet current consumer needs. Prices were steady at $12 per gram for the pure alkaloid. Generally, reserpine is sold in a 1 percent trituration, it was noted.

Silver Salts—There were no changes in the silver salts last week. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future. Production figures recently released by the Bureau of the Census placed production in January of this year at 5,573,000 ounces of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) compared to 5,877,000 ounces in December, 1954, and 5,196,000 ounces during January last year.

Stocks at producing plants totaled 3,484,000 ounces at the end of January compared to 3,165,000 ounces at the end of December last year. Primary production of silver nitrate in 1954 based on a preliminary estimate subject to future revision was 62,807,000 ounces compared to 63,242,000 ounces produced during 1953.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Demand for this salt was reported routine. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Zinc Acetate—Demand was fair with supplies adequate for consumer inquiry. Prices were steady.

Botanicals

Botanical dealers have begun to note increased attention of consumers and millers to the new crop just beginning to come in. There has been a step-up in inquiry on several botanical items but, of course, it was still too early to accurately appraise its extent. The spot market was reported to be softening in blood and mandrake roots due to the imminence of the new crop. Collections of mandrake root should start coming in sometime in May, depending upon weather conditions.

There was speculation in the trade as to what this year will bring insofar as the size of the botanicals collections. It was hoped that it might prove as successful as last year. It will be remembered that closely related to the size of the 1954 crop and the decline in the average cost per pound was the increase in the number of persons available for drug collection. Three influences toward that end were large unemployment in the coal mining areas; lay-offs in the textile industry, and subnormal activity in the furniture manufacturing. Reduction in factory employment in areas adjacent to botanical collection country always increases the number of botanical drug diggers and pickers.

There has not been too much improvement in imported botanicals. Buchu leaves, which originate in South Africa, have remained very tight for the past year. The disturbed conditions in that area at this time have not been conducive to the collection of this botanical, it was noted. Also continuing in the tight category were ipecac and columbo roots. The former also comes from Africa, although from the west coast. In that area, available labor has been turned to much more

profitable crops, such as coffee, cocao and the like.

Gum Aloes—There was no change in this item last week. Supplies were ample for current consumer needs although there continues to be no Socotrine quality available.

Ipecac Root—Prospects for any improvement in the continuing tight supply situation were virtually nil, according to reliable trade sources. Demand has exceeded available supply for over a year and prices have advanced to very high levels, as a result. The current spot market price on the whole root was said to be about $9.00 per pound while the powdered material ranged from $10 to $10.25 per pound.

Juniper Berries—Good quality handpicked berries continued in rather short supply. The heavy consuming season for this item is rapidly approaching, it was noted.

Papain—The spot market in papain was unchanged last week. Supplies were reported to be ample for consumer requirements. According to informed trade sources, the quality of papain offered from origin varies to a considerable extent and although in many instances some material may appear to be considerably below the market price, in the long run it may prove more expensive due to low potency.

Rauwolfia Serpentina Root—While contract prices for rauwolfia serpentina have come down to some extent from the levels attained earlier last year, supplies continue short of actual demand. Used in India for centuries in the treatment of certain types of mental and nerve disorders, the surge in demand for this botanical drug by pharmaceutical concerns both here and in Europe has created a critical situation in India and consequently the government there set up a licensing system to control quantities exported. This system is still in operation, according to trade sources consulted. There has been a considerable number of detentions by the FDA of shipments of rauwolfia which have proved to be of species other than serpentina. This factor has also limited supplies.

There was a recent report that Rauwolfia serpentina root is available in abundant quantities in Burma. Shipments from Burma to the United States already have taken place, and it was anticipated that export licenses will continue to be issued freely to Burmese registered exporters. The spot market was currently at a $2-$3 price range, depending upon quantity, quality and seller.

Pfizer Will Build Office, Warehouse in Dallas, Tex.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced plans for a combined branch office and warehouse on a three-acre site in Dallas, Tex. Scheduled for occupancy by about September 1, the building will be located in the Brook Hollow industrial district.

The building will initially contain a total of 30,000 square feet of space, 5,000 of which will be devoted to offices. On completion, these will be occupied by the company's Pfizer laboratories and J. B. Roerig sales division, and possibly later by its agricultural and chemical sales divisions. The rest of the building will be devoted to warehouse space.

Schering Award To Rychel For Top Sales Performance

Richard L. Rychel, division manager of Schering Corporation's Newark, N. J., sales division, has been named the recipient of the 1954 Schering sales manager award. The honor recognizes Mr. Rychel's leadership in directing his division to top sales performance among the fifteen Schering Corporation sales divisions.

Mr. Rychel joined Schering as a professional service representative in 1946. He became New Jersey district supervisor in 1949 and Newark division manager, eastern sales region, this year.

Robin Pharmacal Appoints

Robin Pharmacal Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Ernest Sinclair production manager. Mr. Sinclair was formerly associated with Vitamin Corporation of America, Newark, N. J., where he was in charge of manufacturing operations. Prior to that, he was associated with Harco Chemical Corporation.

NYQ Offering Two New Items

New York Quinine & Chemical Works, affiliate of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, is now offering vitamin B_{12} with intrinsic factor concentrate, USP, and the lipotropic agent, inositol. The addition of these two items round out both the vitamin and lipotropic lines of NYQ.

Nepera Appoints Green Its Director of Research

Dr. Daniel M. Green has been appointed director of research for Nepera Chemical Company, Yonkers, N. Y., and two senior biologists, Drs. Rene Girerd and Ernesto Salgado, have joined the firm's technical staff.

Dr. Green was associate clinical professor at the University of Southern California School of Medicine and director of the hypertension clinic for Los Angeles County General Hospital before joining Nepera. Previously he was with G. D. Searle & Co., as director of biological research.

Pitman-Moore Names York

Dr. Charles J. York has been named director of Pitman-Moore Company's virus research laboratory, which is located about fifteen miles northwest of the Indianapolis, Ind., headquarters of the company, and was constructed about two and one-half year ago. Dr. York joined the firm in 1952 after two years on the research staff of Cornell University.

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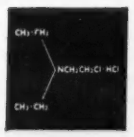
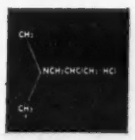
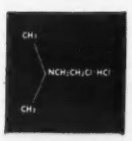


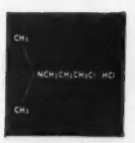
beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DEC). $(CH_3CH_2)_2\ NCH_2CH_2Cl.\ HCl$. A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the production of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.



beta - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CHClCH_3.\ HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.



beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CH_2Cl.\ HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.



gamma - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl.\ HCl$. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Other widely used intermediates supplied by Michigan Chemical Corporation include Hydrobromic Acid, Methyl Bromide, Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Trimethylene Chlorobromide, Phosphorous Tribromide and Cyclopentyl Bromide. Write for booklet "Individualized Intermediates."

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EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE USP
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Marketing Group Selects Parlin Award Recipient

Thomas Mellon Evans, president of H. K. Porter Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive the eleventh annual Parlin memorial award for "outstanding contribution to the field of marketing," it was announced by Edward Bloom, president of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Marketing Association.

Mr. Evans will accept the award from the AMA chapter at a dinner in Philadelphia on May 18, when he is scheduled to deliver the annual Parlin Memorial Lecture.

The award is in recognition of the contributions Mr. Evans has made to marketing techniques in his acquisition of manufacturing concerns throughout the nation during the past six years and in his utilization of market research in relation to the growth of the Porter organization which in that period has gone from under $10,000,000 to more than $70,000,000 in sales. Mr. Evans, a firm believer in decentralization, has instituted systems in the various Porter divisions which give great stress to modern marketing methods and research in distribution and selling, the association stated.

Polio Vaccine

—*Continued from page* 3

had converted a five-story building to produce the vaccine last summer. The sixth firm that received a license last week from HEW to produce the vaccine, Wyeth Laboratories, Inc., Marietta, Pa., a subsidiary of American Home Products, also stated that it was moving ahead with production as fast as the technical details involved allowed.

Some concern had been felt, when the vaccine was licensed for production early in the week, that the shortage of supplies, combined with the intense national interest, would combine to produce a black market. However, pharmaceutical manufacturers were optimistic that such a situation could be avoided by the regulation setup involved in selling the vaccine. Material will be sold only to druggists and in turn to doctors by the service men of the manufacturing firms. A close record will be kept of the quantities sold and of the persons receiving the material.

The acuteness of the Salk vaccine shortage prompted the Department of Commerce to establish export controls until such time as production is adequate to meet anticipated domestic and foreign demand. Schedule B No. 812200 was added April 13 to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce positive list requiring validating licenses for shipment to any destination except Canada.

In spite of the difficulties in production, the six firms are now ready to furnish the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis with enough vaccine for 9,000,000 children. Enough vaccine will be left over, it was reported, to vaccinate 9,000,000 more children by selling it commercially to doctors and druggists.

A revised timetable for administering the required series of three shots was announced by Dr. Salk, which affected the supply situation by stretching current inventories. Instead of administering the third shot two to four weeks after the second, as had been done previously in tests, Dr. Salk has stated that the maximum effect of the third or booster innoculation could best be achieved if it is given at least seven months after th primary innoculation of two shots. Such a schedule will produce a seven-month waiting period, during which the industry will have added appreciably to its stocks.

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Industrial Hygiene Group Slates Parley April 25-28

Problems of industrial hygiene will be discussed by specialists at the meeting of the American Industrial Hygiene Association, April 25 through 28 as part of the Industrial Health Conference in the memorial auditorium at Buffalo, N. Y.

The sessions will encompass topics of every phase of occupational health and hygiene in the form of panel discussions, seminars lectures, and demonstrations. Commercial and scientific exhibits will further illustrate the progress in the methods of reducing health hazards and improving health conditions in industry.

The association will open its meeting on April 25 with an inspection of the installations of Carborundum Company and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Bethlehem Steel Company at Lackawanna, N. Y.

The first general session, on the morning of April 26 will feature prominent hygienists who will discuss topics ranging from "Toxicology of Plastics" to "Control of Most Dangerous Elements Known to Men." This will be followed in the afternoon by a joint session with the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

April 27 and 28 will be devoted to concurrent sessions during which various specialized groups will probe problems of air pollution, noise, chemistry and analysis, radiation, engineering and toxicology.

The hygienists' annual banquet will be held on the evening of April 28, and will feature the Donald E. Cummings memorial lecture by Dr. James H. Sterner of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

FDA Honors Employees For Outstanding Services

Several of the employees of the Food and Drug Administration and the Boston district of the FDA were honored for outstanding services last week at ceremonies held by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby presented the awards.

Superior Service Awards went to Dr. Daniel Banes for development of many new analytical procedures which have made it possible to check the composition of drugs against the label claims; William W. Goodrich for his "outstanding leadership and resourcefulness in directing the legal services necessary in support of the Food and Drug Administration," and Fred Hillig for "outstanding contributions to the field of food chemistry."

The Boston district office of the FDA was given a unit citation for superior service "in organizing and conducting inspection services and disposal of foods and drugs damaged in New England last year by Hurricane Carol."

Dr. Dutchess Opens Offices As Drug, Chemical Consultant

Dr. Charles E. Dutchess has announced the opening of offices at 520 Fifth avenue, New York, as a consultant to the drug and chemical industries. Dr. Dutchess will specialize in research and development, product evaluation, promotional studies, professional relations, confidential missions, and industrial health.

Dr. Dutchess formerly supervised medical investigations for Schenley Laboratories, Inc., and participated in product development, promotion planning, and government and trade relations. He was previously director of medical service for Parke, Davis & Co.

Lilly Adds Two to Board

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has elected C. R. Miller, production vice-president, and J. O. Waymire, treasurer, members of its board of directors. E. N. Beesley, president of the company, has been named chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Miller, with Eli Lilly for thirty-two years, has been production vice-president since 1948. Mr. Waymire has been with the company for twenty-five years, and treasurer since 1952. Mr. Beesley is also a twenty-five-year veteran. He has been president for the past two years.

Glass Container Shipments: Feb.

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during February were 5,517,000, compared with 5,607,000 in January, according to the Bureau of the Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,286,000 in February, compared with 1,396,000 in January, and toiletries, 696,000 in February, compared with 779,000 in January.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during February were 3,660,000 compared with 3,986,000 in January. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 399,000 in February, compared with 418,000 in January; and toiletries and cosmetics, 183,000 in February, as compared with 179,000 in January.

N. Y. Gallows Birds Planning Dinner Meeting on April 27

The New York section of the Gallows Birds Society has scheduled a dinner meeting for the evening of April 27 at the Chemists Club, 50 East 41st street, New York. Reservations should be made with the society by April 21. The meeting is planned as a social evening, and will provide an opportunity for prospective members to join the society.

Trade Briefs

Guardian Chemical Corporation, New York, has elected A. Richard Diebold and Arthur Sommerfield to its board.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Dr. Virgil V. Bogert research associate in the chemical research department.

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Chloride
Hydrate
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Rare Earth Carbonate
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Neodymium Salts
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20 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
AMINOACETIC ACID—20 dms, Rotterdam
20 cks, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—50 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
1 cs, Berkshire Chemicals, London
40 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—7 dms, George Uhe Co, Miragoane
ANILINE DYES—17 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
12 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
34 cks, C A Haynes, Hamburg
4 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
83 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
13 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
15 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 cans Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
80 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
8 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
5 cks, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
10 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
ANTIMONY OXIDE—90 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—30 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARGOL—500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Naples
443 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Oran
1.539 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
300 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Lisbon
ASBESTOS FIBER—1.710 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
3.930 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Beira
ASCORBIC ACID—2 dms, Exporters Forwarding Co, Yokohama
BABASSU KERNELS—4.000 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Sao Luiz
BARBASCO POWDER—11.200 bgs, Astoria Pan Americana, Iquitos
BARIUM SULFATE—1.600 bgs, H C Bugbird & Sons, Algiers
BEESWAX—34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
29 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Port Au Prince
284 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Djibouti
54 bgs, Robinson Wagner Co, Tangier
199 pkgs, Lisbon
60 bgs, Havana
60 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
80 bgs, Santiago
BERGAMOT OIL—100 hf cs, Coty, Messina
12 hf cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
20 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Messina
4 hf cs, Antoine Chirs, Messina
12 hf cs, Messina
BLANC FIXE—800 bgs, C J Osborn, Rotterdam
CALCIUM LACTATE—25 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
20 kgs, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—25 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Kobe
CANAGRIA ROOT—13 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
CANDELILLA WAX—938 bgs, Tampico
CAPSICUM—200 bgs, John Holt & Co, Apapa
100 bgs, Wm H Muller, Lagos
200 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lagos
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—277 bgs, J H Schroder, Fortaleza
334 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Fortaleza
50 bgs, C S Green & Co, Fortaleza
1.440 bgs, J H Schroder, Tufoia
279 bgs, Brazil Brokerage Corp, Salvador
178 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Fortaleza
85 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Rio de Janeiro
40 bgs, J W Hanson & Co, Rio de Janeiro
1.111 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Cabedelo
CASTOR BEANS—640 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
407 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Cap Haitien
16.666 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
22.010 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
6.776 bgs, Chase National Bank, Salvador
OIL—300 tons, Chemical Bank, Fortaleza
565 tons, Fehr Bros, Bombay
188 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
200 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Santos
350 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1.116 bgs, Chase National Bank, Naples
1.200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
1.000 bgs, International Products Corp, Bordeaux
1.997 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CHLORACETIC ACID, MONO—268 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—3 dms, B J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
QUILLS—25 bls, Calvert Vavasseur, Colombo
25 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Van Amerigen Haebier, Rotterdam
CLOVE—100 bls, Bankers Trust Co, Zanzibar
25 bls, Wessel Duval & Co, Zanzibar
180 bls, Zanzibar
OIL—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Mombasa
COALTAR DYES—3 dms, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
40 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
18 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
867 bgs, Rotterdam
COCOA RESIDUE—417 bgs, J A MaCansh, Salvador
COCONUT OIL—750 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
320 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
CODLIVER OIL—181 tons, National City Bank, Lisbon
COPAIBA BALSAM—10 dms, R Rieman, Belen-Para
COPAL GUM—176 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—331 dms, H A Gogarty, London
CUBE POWDER—224 bgs, Callao
ROOT—2.058 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
1.729 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—500 cs, E E Bier, Cadiz
303 cs, French American Banking Co, Sfax
70 bxs, Lisbon
353 cs, Sfax
DEXTRIN—25 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
ETHYL AMINO CRESOL—21 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
FENUGREEK SEED—200 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Casablanca
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
13 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—161.375 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
102.009 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
109.103 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
123.970 bbls, Metropolitan Oil Co, Tampico
446.761 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
201.000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
109.822 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
114.000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
116.297 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
FULLERS EARTH—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, London
GALL—4 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
GARLIC POWDER—39 cs, S B Penick & Co, Yokohama
GELATIN—221 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
140 dms, B Young & Co, London
100 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—5 dms, Roubechez Inc, Algiers
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
1 dm, National City Bank, Algiers
6 dms, Marseille
GINGER—229 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos
192 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Rotterdam
126 bgs, Apapa
PEEL—180 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
GLUE—96 cs, Henneux Co, Hamburg
PEARL—400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
500 bgs, C Pettinos, Hong Kong
1.534 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Narvik
250 bgs, Mombasa
GYPSUM—16.242 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
2.500 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL HYDROPEROXIDE — 30 cs, Hanover Bank, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—9 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
JAPAN WAX—50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
KAOLIN—236 kgs, E Fougera, London
LABDANUM GUM—5 cs, Alicante
LAUREL LEAVES—184 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
LAVENDER FLOWERS—42 bgs, Alicante
LEMON OIL—11 cs, Messina
LOCUST BEAN GUM—75 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
331 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
250 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
100 bgs, P A Dunkel, Genoa
MACE—14 cs, Macassar
MAGNESITE—2.220 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MANGROVE BARK—362 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
MENTHOL—175 cs, Murwal Inc, Santos
MERCURY—164 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
MONTAN WAX—176 bgs, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, London
850 bgs, Catania
MYROBALANS—1.524 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
1.524 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bombay
623 bgs, First National Boston, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—3.000 bgs, C Hardy Inc, Gdynia
880 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bremen
1.794 bgs, Koppers Co, Manchester
2.405 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Manchester
2.905 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Manchester
1.666 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2.526 bgs, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—7 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
11 dms, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—32 bgs, K H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
96 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
163 bgs, Macassar
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—23 dms, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
39 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
22 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Itajai
22 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, De Rosa Inc, Algiers
100 dms, Mawer Gulden Annis, Algiers
100 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Algiers
125 dms, Ellyda Imports, Algiers
125 dms, National City Bank, Algiers
300 dms, Credit Suisse, Algiers
100 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Algiers
75 dms, Bank of America, Algiers
50 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Algiers
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Algiers
50 dms, Public National Bank, Algiers
25 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Algiers
100 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
180 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Seville
30 dms, Plaoniol de James, Marseille
51 dms, J L Sclafani, Piraeus
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
ORRIS ROOT—23 bls, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
PALM OIL—405 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
75 dms, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—300 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—14 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
6 cs, R J Lepow, Dares Salaam
9 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dares Salaam
PAPRIKA—250 bgs, L Willner, Alicante
618 bgs, A A Sayla, Alicante
386 bgs, Sopac Transport, Alicante
980 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
120 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
100 bgs, Lisbon
1.541 bgs, Alicante
PATCHOULI LEAVES—120 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
OIL—9 dms, Antoine Chiris, Penang
PEANUT OIL—400 tons, Plata American Trading Co, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—1.000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1.445 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
2.200 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
600 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Corp, Bremen
800 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
200 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
RED—50 bgs, Agazarian Co, Mombasa
30 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
50 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
307 bgs, Lagos
WHITE—60 bgs, G H Winram, Singapore
231 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—317.143 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
197.263 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—500 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Havre
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—2 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—200 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
500 dms, Bank of Tokyo, Yokohama
100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
108 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—4.536 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Nagoya
2.205 bgs, Naples
POPPY SEED—300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—30 dms, Nife Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—800 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSK—153 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
150 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—40 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
FLOWERS—255 bls, John Powell & Co, Dares Salaam
125 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Dares Salaam
30 bls, Fairfield Chemical Co, Puna
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,811 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
541 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
RED IRON OXIDE—1,305 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Antwerp
ROSEWOOD OIL—4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Iquitos
43 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
6 dms, Herman Hollander, Iquitos
3 dms, R S Arbib Co, Iquitos
SACCHARIN—5 dms, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
SAFFLOWER—20 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SALICYLIC ACID—20 cks, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Rotterdam
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—36 bls, Tampico
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
SERPENTINA ROOT—448 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
SHARKLIVER OIL—70 dms, Collett Week Corp, Kobe
SHELLAC—62 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
25 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Calcutta
SIENNA—200 bgs, Chase National Bank, Larnaca
80 bgs, T H Deutz, Larnaca
SOAP BARK—180 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM CYANIDE—164 dms, C Hardy Inc, Havre
SULFATE ANHYDROUS—5.400 bgs, Antwerp
STARCH—400 bgs, Rotterdam
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—31 bls, Irving Trust Co, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5.000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
4.400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
833 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Itajai
1.500 bgs, C & W Trading Co, Itajai
270 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Imbituba
TARTAR—1.041 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Bordeaux
1.305 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
THIOUREA—800 bgs, Kobe
THYME LEAVES—122 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Marseille
125 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Klam International, Aruba
TRAGACANTH GUM — 24 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
170 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Khorramshahr
43 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Khorramshahr
109 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Khorramshahr
413 cs, Sherkat Amiran, Khorramshahr
TUNG OIL—380 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
UMBER—60 bgs, T H Deutz, Larnaca
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—802 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—26 cs, Marseille
VEGETABLE WAX—50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—6 dms, W J Bush & Co, Port au Prince
1 dm, Marseille
VITAMIN B,—2 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Yokohama
2 cs, National City Bank, Yokohama
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
WATTLE BARK—2.220 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—1.966 bgs, River Plate Corp, Mombasa
2.250 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
747 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
WHITING—1.000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—150 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester

Boston

BONEMEAL—969 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp, Buenos Aires
GLUE—100 bgs, M Lambert & Co, Bordeaux

Los Angeles

AGAR—133 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
45 bls, The Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Inc, Nagoya
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Estco Products Co, Rotterdam
CASEIN—300 bgs, Richard Hoeber, Buenos Aires
45 bgs, Union Coop Ltd, Buenos Aires
130 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
1.100 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Synkoloid Co, Buenos Aires
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
COPRA CAKE—5.600 bgs, Procter & Gamble, Manila
2.032 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemicals & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, H P Rossinger & Co, Bremen
PEPPER—40 bls, Alleppey
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Inc, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,783 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
586 bgs, Tan America Corp, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Getz Brothers, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1.000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TUNG OIL—120 tons, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Buenos Aires
UREA—7,300 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
1.378 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
5.510 bgs, Antwerp
WHITING—1.200 bgs, Synkoloid Corp, Antwerp
1.200 bgs, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—3.200 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Beira
2.690 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CASEIN—1.000 bgs, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—3,737 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES—1.920.082 gals, Nuevitas
350.000 gals, Point Pitree
204.340 gals, Puerto Plata
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—252.731 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
102.864 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Caripito
119.533 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
265.833 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
409.117 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
367.634 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
292.681 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—832 bgs, Buenos Aires
SUMAC LEAVES—200 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Palermo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
VANILLA BEANS—70 cs, Tampico
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
100 bgs, Mombasa
WHITING—3.275 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

San Francisco

AMMONIUM SULFATE—200 bgs, P W Bellingall, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—45 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
CALCIUM NITRATE—35,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CINNAMON QUILLS—130 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
HERRINGMEAL—40.000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
MOLASSES—10.496 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Kaohsiung
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—100 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
400 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Bremen
500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, F Olsen Agency, Yokohama
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Hong Kong
WHITE—42 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
14 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—167,115 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POTATO STARCH—400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Copenhagen
SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE—200 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
UREA—8,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
689 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp

President Urges Trade Role

—*Continued from page 7*

that concessions obtained so far cover about fifty percent in value of American exports.

He also explained that the recent revisions in GATT, negotiated in Geneva, improved and strengthened it. While providing a firm basis for orderly trade expansion among the free nations, he said, it also provides for "the right of this country to protect the legitimate interests of its industry and labor."

President Urges Authorization

In urging authorization for US membership in OTC, Mr. Eisenhower said:—"Such action would serve the enlightened self-interest of the United States. As a member of this organization we could work more effectively for the removal of discriminatory restrictions against our exports. We could further the expansion of the market abroad for the products of our minds, our farms, and our factories.

"Failure to assume membership in the organization would be interpreted throughout the free world as a lack of genuine interest on the part of this country in the efforts to expand trade. It would constitute a serious setback to the momentum that has been generated toward that objective.

"It would strike a severe blow at the development of cooperative arrangements in defense of the free world. It could result in regional alignments of nations. Such developments, needless to say, would play directly into the hands of the communists."

'Fair Value' Redefined

—*Continued from page 5*

country. If the price in the United States is less than that in the third country, it ordinarily will then be considered a sale at less than fair value.

If the information relative to the foreign producers' sales prices at home or to a third country is deemed to be inadequate, fair value is to be determined on the basis of prices of other foreign producers or sellers in the same country. If this is not practical, then fair value will be determined on the basis of cost of production.

Many Factors Provided

In calculating fair value, the new definition provides for a number of factors to be considered, such as a reasonable allowance for any difference in quantities and circumstances of sale; the offering price of the foreign producer in the absence of sales; and whether or not the offer of sale was bona fide or fictitious.

Merchandise will not be deemed to have been sold at less than fair value unless the quantity involved in the sale to the United States or the differences between the purchase price or exporters' sales price and the fair value is more than insignificant.

Winthrop-Stearns Reports Several Plant Appointments

Staff appointments at the Rensselaer, N. Y., manufacturing plant here of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., have been announced by Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president.

Joseph A. Weisner has been appointed administrative assistant to the plant manager. Mr. Wiesner went to Winthrop-Stearns from H. A. Metz Laboratories when that company became affiliated with Sterling Drug, Inc. He has been engaged in the manufacture and development of medicinal chemicals and their intermediates for these companies since 1918.

Raymond M. Wehnau has been named superintendent of chemical manufacturing operations. He joined Winthrop in 1926 as a chemist and was assistant to the manager of one of the plant's chemical manufacturing departments prior to his present appointment.

Richard J. Servis has been appointed superintendent of the pilot plant for new product and process development. His work will be coordinated with the development division of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute. He became associated with Sterling in 1937 at the Salvo Chemical Company, Rothschild, Wis. In 1943 he went to Winthrop's Rensselaer plant, where he has taken part in the development of processes for a number of new products. Robert C. Annen has been named chief plant engineer. He went to Winthrop in 1945 and was assistant plant engineer until his present appointment.

DCAT Survey Gives Details Of Drug Employment Data

Fifty-eight percent of over 63,000 office employees and 94 percent of over 158,000 factory employees throughout the country start work before 9 a.m., according to the results of a recent survey of firms in the drug and chemical industry, which were announced last week by the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade. The survey results are based upon replies from 414 firms, who employ over 222,000 workers.

The survey shows that 46 percent of the office employees work no more than 7½ hours a day, compared to only 6 percent of the factory workers, and that 89 percent of the factory employees, but only 50 percent of the office staffs work eight hours per day.

A greater percentage of factories permit formal rest periods (54 percent) than offices (43 percent). Of these, 90 percent of the factories have two such periods per day compared with 88 percent for offices.

Formal "coffee time" periods are observed with slightly greater frequency in factories (38 percent) than in offices (32 percent). The largest percentage, however, (62 percent and 68 percent, respectively) did not have any formal policy on "coffee time".

N.Y. AIC to Hear Lecture By A. W. Fisher April 28

One of the promising possibilities for increasing the world's food supply to match the population growth is the large-scale culture of microscopic algae, according to Dr. Austin W. Fisher, jr., of Arthur D. Little, Inc., who will discuss this subject before the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists on April 28. The occasion will be the student medalists meeting of the chapter to be held at the *New York Times* dining room, 229 West 43rd street, New York. The meeting is open to the public.

Each year, the New York Chapter of the AIC awards medals to outstanding chemistry and chemical engineering students at colleges in the New York metropolitan area, based on the recommendations of faculty members. The medals will be presented by John Kotrady, chairman of the New York chapter.

Tragacanth Importing Moves

Ash Andon, vice-president of Tragacanth Importing Corporation, has announced that effective May 1 the firm's executive and sales offices as well as the laboratory control department will be located in new quarters at 141 East 44th street, New York 17. The new phone number will be OXford 7-3216.

BIMS of Boston Announces Dates For Ladies' Night, Golfing Parties

BIMS of Boston has selected April 30 as the date for its ladies' night, which will be held at the Weston Golf Club, and has announced the dates for its golfing parties. The first golfing party is scheduled for June 23 at the Weston Golf Club. The second will be held August 18 at Vesper Country Club in Lowell, Mass. The third and final will be held September 13 at Nashua Country Club.

Trade Briefs

Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has elected William G. Mulligan to the board of directors.

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., is marking its seventy-fifth anniversary.

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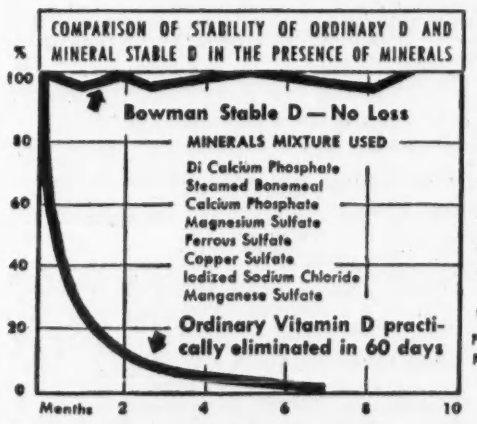

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Argentine Chemical Business Reported Good During 1954

The Argentine chemical and pharmaceutical industries had a good year in 1954, according to the Department of Commerce. Demand was excellent in almost every line.

Trade sources indicated that production approached capacity in most heavy industrial chemicals, as demand rose sharply after mid-year. Except for a few items, the supply of raw materials was good. With an increased feeling of confidence in the general economic situation, projects were announced for the manufacture of aniline dyes, plastics, phenol, insecticides and herbicides, antibiotics and other pharmaceuticals.

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. Names Grein to Western Unit Post

The appointment of Francis C. Grein as district manager in the western division of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., has been announced by Vincent A. Burgher, vice-president in charge of sales.

Mr. Grein replaces Mr. George A. Jundt. After several years as a practicing pharmacist, Mr. Grein joined Ciba in 1948 as a professional service representative on the west coast. In that capacity he was transferred to Hawaii in 1954, where he remained until his appointment as district manager.

Chain Drug Store Ass'n Names Burrus President

The National Association of Chain Drug Stores has elected G. B. Burrus, president of Peoples Drug Stores, as its new president. Vice-president of the organization is Adolph Weinberger, president of Gray Drug Stores. Carl Willingham has been re-elected secretary and treasurer. Paul Stratton, president of Osco Drug, Inc., is a newly elected member of the association's board of directors. W. J. Hug, president of Sun Drug Company, has been named a member of the executive committee.

Trade Briefs

The Society of American Bacteriologists will hold its annual meeting May 8-12 at the Statler hotel, New York.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., New York, has announced the availability of a brochure on starch hydroxy ethyl ethers.

Anti-Oxidant Development Is Related by Sindar Corp.

A new anti-oxidant has been developed by Sindar Corporation, New York. The product will be offered under the name, "Compound 19." The product is a white to buff colored crystalline bis-phenol which is soluble in fats, oils and organic solvents, but insoluble in water. Preliminary toxicity studies show it to be non-toxic.

It effectively prevents odor and color reversion in alkyl aryl sulfonates and is being used commercially for this purpose. "Compound 19" also inhibits rancidity in fatty acids and their derivatives. It is applied in paraffin wax and to inhibit oxidation and color fading in paraffin wax blends such as colored candles and crayons. An additional use is to prevent odor development during the manufacture of metal stearates, according to the producer.

Sun Oil Company Production Unit Safety Post Goes to Henry England

Appointment of Henry C. England, jr., as coordinator of safety for Sun Oil Company's production department has been announced by Jack L. Manes, manager of industrial relations for the department. He will have his office in Dallas, Tex., where Sun's southwest production division headquarters are located. Mr. England had been safety and personnel man for Sun in southwest Texas, with headquarters at Corpus Christi. He will be succeeded at Corpus Christi by O. Trotter Adams, who has been safety and personnel man in the midland district, west Texas.

Bids Wanted

Calcium carbide, 300,000 lbs., tech., inv. 102-317-B, May 9, Supply Dept., Navy Dept., Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Chlorine, 48,000 lbs., liquid, inv. 161, Apr. 26, Contracting Officer, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md.

Ethyl alcohol, 20,000 gals., inv. 5123-A, Apr. 25, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Div., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.

Paint, 4,604 gals. interior, semi-gloss enamel, 14,536 gals. phenolic, lustreless, outside enamel, 2,016 gals. synthetic gloss enamel, 20,940 gals. lustreless, obliterating lacquer, East & West Coast, inv. 383-775, Apr. 29, 13,100 gals. exterior and interior gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 383-808, May 2, 5,000 gals. interior, undercoat, white enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 383-825, May 2, 25,750 gals. red interior, deck paint, inv. 383-832-B, May 2, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium hydroxide, 16 lbs., inv. 28, May 5, Contracting Officer, Memphis Gen. Depot, Tenn.

Sodium orthosilicate, 3,200 lbs., inv. 28, May 5, Contracting Officer, Memphis Gen. Depot, Tenn.

Protective Coatings Materials

Price advances for red lithol toners, which had been announced earlier, have now gone into effect. The advances were made for the material in dry, water pulp and presscake form. The chief causes for the revisions were the recent rises in prices for b-naphthol and Tobias acid. In addition, some sources cited increased labor and freight costs. Prices for zinc pigments were steady after the recent advance for zinc dust. As yet zinc oxide and sulfide have made no corresponding move in price. The market displayed a good deal of firmness throughout the week with sales reported at good levels. Lead pigments made no price advances in the wake of the firmer zinc market. Buying on the part of the paint trade has reached a very good level, after a somewhat slow start.

Titanium dioxide producers are currently operating at capacity and are shipping all of their output into consuming channels. Some makers were somewhat hardpressed to keep up with their customers' demands, but no actual shortage of material has developed. Other pigments were steady in price and were moving quite well to a broad demand.

Supplies of dioctyl phthalate were in fairly comfortable balance. The tightness in supplies of phthalic anhydride was expected to continue for some time, and was bound to affect the situation for phthalate plasticizers. However, the situation in DOP was far from critical, and most consumers appeared to be obtaining all the material they required. Prices remained quite firm in the face of this evenly balanced situation. Alkyd resins moved quite well to a very good consumer interest. The shellac market remained on the quiet side, with the new crop as yet not affecting holders' views. Some easing in Calcutta was expected, but it was felt that it would come about only very gradually. Buyers appeared only moderately interested in entering the market at the present.

Demand for fillers and inerts has been quite satisfactory so far during the year. Some producers of talc reported that they were in an oversold position because of the active buying in recent weeks on the part of the paint trade. The casein market was basically steady with a slightly firmer undertone in evidence. Word on French production is as yet not definite enough to produce a definite effect on the market.

Price Trends

Advanced

Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Red lithol toner, 6c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 16, 1954
97.14	97.12	97.13	96.53

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome green during January amounted to 534 short tons, up from the 473 short tons produced during the previous month, according to the Department of Commerce. C. P. chrome oxide green output was down to 493 short tons during January from the 654 short tons produced during December, 1954. Chrome yellow and orange production came to 2,257 short tons in January as compared to 2,204 short tons the month previous. Molybdate chrome orange production was 464 short tons, off from the 469 short tons reported for the month earlier. Zinc chromate output totaled 290 short tons during January, in comparison to 625 short tons in December, 1954. All figures are reported for C. P. material.

Earth Colors—Sales have made a good showing during the first quarter, according to most producers. Demand has come from a broad range of users, making for a healthy market situation. The outlook was for a continued active call, with material in quite adequate supply. Makers reported a stable price pattern at the present time.

Iron Oxides—Sales were reported at a very good level during the first quarter, with all indications showing an upward trend in overall demand that has not yet begun to taper off. Prices were steady and firm.

Lead Pigments—Some industry observers had expected price advances for lead pigments in the wake of the recent upward movement in zinc, but as yet no such action has been taken in the industry. The price structure for lead pigments, however, is quite firm, and the possibility of increases in quotations was not yet ruled out. Consuming demand has been quite active, it was stated, and right now the industry is experiencing what may prove to be the best business demand of the year.

Red Lithol Toners—Price advances announced earlier were put into effect by major producers. The new quotation of 85c. per pound represented an increase of 6c. over the old price. The new price, like the old, was offered for material in barrels at the producers' works. The advance was effected for material in dry, water pulp and presscake forms. Chief causes of the increase were the recent rises in prices for b-naphthol and Tobias acid. In addition, some sources cited increased labor and freight costs.

Titanium Dioxide—Producing plants are currently reported operating at capacity and are shipping all of their output to consuming channels. Some makers stated that they are somewhat hardpressed to keep up with their customers' demands. No shortage of supplies has developed, although the balance between supply and demand has narrowed and is currently quite close. Prices were maintained over the week without change.

Zinc Pigments—Prices were steady after the recent advance for zinc dust. As yet zinc oxide and sulfide have made no corresponding move in price. The market displayed a good deal of firmness throughout the week, with sales reported at good levels. After a slow start, demand for zinc pigments has shown the seasonal increase expected at this time.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds — Most producers agreed that the market was in a basically healthy state at the present, with material moving at a good pace. Consumers have maintained an active buying interest, it was stated, and appeared ready to continue buying in present quantities for the coming weeks at least.

Lacquer Materials

Di-Iso-Octyl Adipate—Quotations were lowered 1c. per pound from one source. The new tankcar price was 42½c. per pound. Carload or truckload quantities were priced at 44½c., and l.c.l. shipments were 45½c.

Dioctyl Phthalate — Supplies were in fairly comfortable balance, according to producers' reports. Although demand has picked up in the recent weeks, and some of the necessary raw materials in the same time have moved into a tighter supply position, there was said to be no real pinch in DOP supplies. The tightness in supplies of phthalic anhydride was expected to continue for some time, and was bound to affect the situation for phthalate plasticizers. Prices were considered very firm at current levels.

Natural Resins

Copal, Dammar Gums—Material occupied a firm position by reason of continued good domestic sales, together with a strong

Protective Coatings Shipments, Output: Feb.

	Factory shipments—Dollars		†Reported production—Gallons	
	February	January	February	January
Trade sales products: paint, varnish and lacquer...	$59,820,000	$64,779,000	16,736,000	17,452,000
Industrial sales products, total	44,383,000	45,017,000	17,130,000	17,597,000
Paint and varnish	32,020,000	33,128,000	12,335,000	12,946,000
Lacquer	12,363,000	11,889,000	4,795,000	4,651,000
Totals	$104,203,000	$109,796,000	34,844,000	35,859,000

Total sales, January and February—$213,999,000.

† Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production which was not allocated either to trade or industrial sales products.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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HOUSTON, TEXAS—Texas Solvents and Chemicals Co.
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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — Wisconsin Solvents and Chemicals Corp.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC — Canada Colors and Chemicals Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA —Southern Solvents and Chemicals Co.
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND—Philipp Brothers Chemicals Co.
RIDGEFIELD, NEW JERSEY—Joseph Turner and Co.
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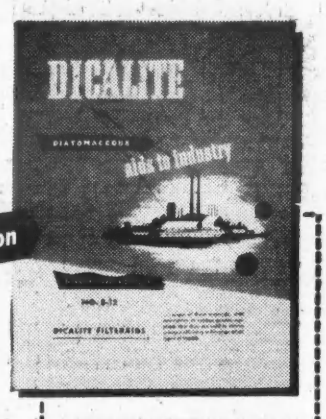

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attitude in producing countries. Prices were steady at current ranges, with any changes expected to be in an upward direction because of the increasing firmness on the part of foreign shippers.

Shellac—The market remained on the quiet side, with no changes in quotations materializing. Holders in Calcutta have not appreciably altered their views, although expectations are for a good crop. It would be some time, however, before this fact, if borne out, produced a noticeable effect on the current price structure, it was reported. The new material, however, would be more a factor in the market in another four weeks, it was noted.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Apr.8	Mon. Apr.11	Tues. Apr.12	Wed. Apr.13	Thur. Apr.14
Drums—					
F	...	$8.00	...	...	...
G	...	8.00	$8.01	...	...
H	...	8.00	...	...	...
K	...	...	...	$8.15	...
M	...	8.10	...	8.11§	...
N	...	8.05	8.45	8.15	$8.23§
WG	$8.28	8.28	...	8.28	8.50
WW	...	8.39§	...	8.34§	...
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	8.00	...
N	...	7.90	...	...	8.06
WG	8.35	...	...	...	8.21
WW	8.65	...	...	...	8.40

Tankcars (for week ended April 8)—
K or better, $7.80; M, $7.83§; WW, $8.00

Sales, USDA

160*	725*	497*	1,362*	921*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M, $9.10; N, $9.15; WG, $9.20; WW, $9.35.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.56	...	.566§	...	.563/4
Sales	4.500¶	...	10.500¶	...	4.000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62½c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Miscellaneous Materials

Glue—Sales of domestic material have been stepped up ever since the March price reductions, spokesmen in the industry reported. At the present, an optimistic note prevails among producers. Competition from foreign sources has been lessened, also by the recent reductions, it was stated. Some of the lower grades of hide glue represented the chief area where some weakness, brought on by imports, still persisted.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in pounds during January and February, 1955.

Production

	February	January
Hide, glue, total	4,180,535	4,593,138
Low grade	1,382,869	1,395,209
Medium grade	997,357	1,318,368
High grade	779,436	993,424
Extra high grade	1,020,873	886,137
Bone glue, total	5,590,627	5,446,498
Green	4,105,249	4,153,288
Extracted	1,485,378	1,293,210
Glue, total	9,771,162	10,039,636

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	4,844,988	4,718,165
Low grade	2,062,880	1,725,795
Medium grade	1,259,439	1,407,312
High grade	845,433	806,462
Extra high grade	677,236	778,596
Bone glue, total	5,826,367	5,551,128
Green	4,725,648	4,299,548
Extracted	1,100,719	1,251,580
Glue, total	10,671,355	10,269,293

Stocks

Hide glue, total	27,483,678	28,148,131
Low grade	9,842,671	10,567,105
Medium grade	6,331,313	6,612,976
High grade	6,458,225	6,481,932
Extra high grade	4,851,469	4,476,118
Bone glue, total	12,156,127	12,391,867
Green	6,948,939	7,569,338
Extracted	5,207,188	4,822,529
Glue, total	39,639,805	40,539,998

Casein—Quotations of 22¾c. per pound for duty-paid, Argentine material were heard during the week, indicating a slight firming since earlier prices of 22½c. were reported. Argentine holders strengthened their views after hearing rumors that many larg consumers in the United States were about ready to again enter the market. Actual evidence of this buying interest, however, appeared lacking here during the week. Nothing definite has as yet been heard on prices for the coming French production.

Imports during January came to 6,440,060 net pounds, according to an informed source. Arrivals from New Zealand and Australia were reported quite heavy during that month. Imports during February and March were expected to show even higher totals, once official figures have been compiled and reported. Argentine exports during February totaled 3,245 metric tons, with 2,187 tons going to the United States, it was reported.

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Diammonium Phosphate Output Started

—Continued from page 3

are distant from basic fertilizer raw materials."

TVA also said it expects the production of diammonium phosphate to result in benefits to private producers and distributors of fertilizers. Manufacturing processes developed are made availabe royalty-free to the fertilizer industry, as in the case of other fertilizers TVA has produced over the past twenty years. By introducing the product to farmers and demonstrating its agronomic value, TVA said it hopes the national commercial market for the product will reach several hundred thousand tons a year. Present commercial production is around 40,000 tons. With the establishment of such a market, TVA would plan to retire from production as it has done in the case of other fertilizers introduced in the past.

Cost May Be Deterrent

"In spite of the apparent advantages of the material, its high cost per ton (because of its high concentration) may be a deterrent to farmer acceptance," TVA said. "Furthermore, the economics of the production and distribution of diammonium phosphate, in relation to alternative fertilizers, are such that considerable work will be needed to determine the geographic areas and the agronomic uses in which the material produced commercially will be advantageous to farmers."

TVA's program for testing, demonstrating and introducing fertilizers is divided into two parts. The "test-demonstration" program is an intensive educational program operating in some twenty states under the supervision of the agricultural extension service. Farmers enter the program voluntarily and agree to buy and use the fertilizers (and adopt other scientific farming practices) under certain specified conditions, keeping detailed records of the results.

Educational Program Operation

The "educational sales" program operates through privately-owned and cooperatively-owned wholesale fertilizer dealers with retail outlets in some thirty-five states. (Indications are that diammonium phosphate can be used economically in about half of these). The TVA product is sold to farmers on the condition that they use it only for certain specified crops and uses. These crops and uses are determined by the land grant college of the state, in consultation with the cooperating distributors, TVA and agencies of the Department of Agriculture. The two programs thus attack the fertilizer research problems in many sections of the country, but only small tonnages, relative to total fertilizer use, go into any one state.

TVA prices for diammonium phosphate are related to the estimated costs at which the product could be made by efficient commercial producers operating under favorable conditions, including plant location and availability of economical sources of raw materials. TVA prices are close to those which might be charged for the product of such commercial producers, with a price reduction from this base to encourage distributors and farmers to use this new product in the educational program.

Estimates of production costs at favorable locations indicate that commercial producers with an economical source of ammonia and phosphoric acid could sell diammonium phosphate at about $120 per ton of material, f.o.b. such locations, with a margin for profit. Because TVA production will be used only in educational programs, the price to wholesale purchasers is set at $110.49 per ton, bagged, f.o.b. Sheffield, Ala. In some cases slight deviations are made from this price for services rendered.

This price is well above TVA's cost of production. A price schedule for the test-demonstrations program has not been completed.

Stein, Hall & Co. Appoints Benefield Sales Technician

Appointment of John Benefield as a sales technician has been announced by the textile department of Stein, Hall & Co., New York. He will operate from the firm's Atlanta, Ga., office.

Mr. Benefield has a background in the textile finishing field. In his new post with Stein, Hall, Mr. Benefield will call on textile finishing plants in Georgia and Alabama.

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TYPICAL TESTS

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IBP	356
50%	365
End Point	407
Flash Point (D-56)°F	131
Color (Saybolt) (D-156)	30
Specific Gravity 60/60	0.761

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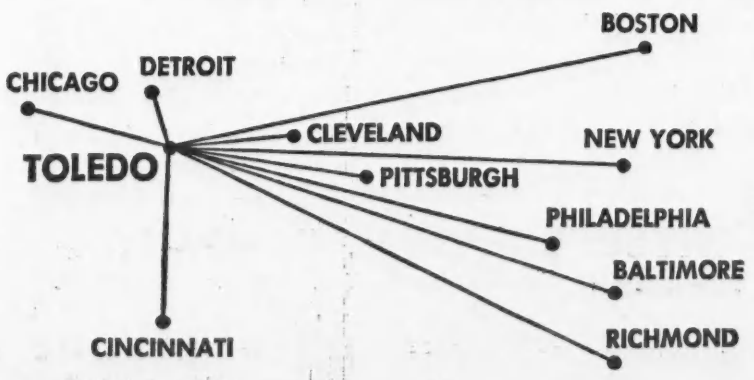

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Soybean Standards Revised; To Be Effective September 1

Revised official grain standards of the United States for soybeans have been issued by the Department of Agriculture, to become effective September 1.

The revision lowers the percentage of foreign material allowed in each of the numerical grades by one percent, thus limiting foreign material to 1.0 percent in No. 1 grade, 2.0 percent in No. 2 grade, 3.0 percent in No. 3 grade, and 5.0 percent in No. 4 grade, It fixes special limits on heat damage of 0.2 percent in No. 1, 0.5 percent in No. 2, 1.0 percent in No. 3, and 3.0 percent in No. 4 and redefines splits as pieces of soybeans that are not damaged. The revision restricts the grade of purple mottled or stained soybeans to not higher than No. 3, and makes certain other changes in the nature of refinements designed to facilitate the application of the standards.

No change is made in the standards with respect to class definitions, as previously announced on March 3. Also it is concluded to make no adjustment in the maximum limits of moisture at this time. The revised standards were issued after careful consideration of all information received at public hearings, and in writing, on a proposal to revise the soybean standards in accordance with a notice published in the *Federal Register* on January 8, as well as other information available in the Department of Agriculture.

Polyethylene Wax Marketed

—*Continued from page 4*

patible with certain of the components of candelilla and ouricury.

When incorporated into mixtures of basic paraffin for melt coating applications, "Epolene" increases block resistance and resistance to moisture-vapor transmission, increases the melting point, adds to the flexibility and improves dielectric properties, the makers stated. Another property of the new product, according to the company, is its ability to plasticize other waxes.

Suggested uses for "Epolene-N" are in food packaging, floor, auto furniture and shoe polishes, candle making, crayons, coils and condensers and other electrical devices, printing inks, rubber compounding and in protective coatings as a flatting agent in lacquers.

Suggested uses for "Epolene-E" are in furniture polishes, where it reportedly can effectively provide up to 100 percent of the wax content, and in floor polishes, where it can combine with resins to provide the entire solids content.

Alcohol Tax Regulations

—*Continued from page 3*

9737); 26 CFR 230, Bottling of Taxpaid Spirits (19 F. R. 9808); 26 CFR 235, Rectification of Spirits and Wines (19 F. R. 9826); 26 CFR 240, Wine (19 F. R. 9631); 26 CFR 245, Beer (19 F. R. 9874).

In addition, regulations No. 1 (27 CFR Part 1), issued pursuant to the federal alcohol administration act, was revised and published in 19 F. R. 8510. Also, the following proposed regulations were published in the *Federal Register* as notices of proposed rulemaking:—26 CFR 194, Liquor Dealers (19 F. R. 9404); 26 CFR 195, Production of Vinegar by the Vaporizing Process (19 F. R. 7974); 26 CFR 197, Drawback on Distilled Spirits Used in Manufacturing Nonbeverage Products (19 F. R. 8557); 26 CFR 216, Denaturation of Rum (19 F. R. 9281); 26 CFR 231, Taxpaid Wine Bottling Houses (19 F. R. 7891); 26 CFR 250, Liquors and Articles from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (19 F. R. 9564); 26 CFR 251, Importation of Distilled Spirits, Wines and Beer (19 F. R. 8017), and 26 CFR 252, Drawback on Liquors Exported (20 F. R. 975).

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Diatomaceous Earth Data Offered by Interior Dept.

A preliminary report on the occurrance of diatemaceous earth along the southeast coast of Cook Inlet north of Kenai, Alaska, has been released to open file by the Geological Survey, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has announced. The study was made during 1952 as a part of the survey's program for investigation of possible sources of construction materials in Alaska.

The report includes geologic and topographic map of the largest deposit at a scale of 1:2,400 and illustrative photographs. It is available for public inspection at the following offices of the Geological Survey:—Room 1033 (library) General Services Administration Building, Washington, D. C.; 4 Homewood place, Menlo Park, Calif.; Room 724 Appraisers Building, San Francisco; South 157 Howard street, Spokane, Wash.; Room 117 Federal Building, Juneau, Alaska; Room 210 Glover Building, Anchorage, Alaska; Brooks Memorial Mines Building, College, Alaska; and at the Territorial Department of Mines, Territorial Building, Juneau, Alaska. Individuals may obtain a copy of the report at their own expense. The Geological Survey will lend a copy for reproduction. Inquiries should be sent to the Alaskan Geology Branch, Geological Survey, 4 Homewood place, Menlo Park, Calif.

Fertilizer Group in Calif.

—*Continued from page 7*

George Park, of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Ltd., San Francisco; "Pesticide-Fertilizer Mixtures," by Allen B. Lemmon, chief of the California Bureau of Chemistry, and a motion picture entitled, "California Grows With Fertilizer," produced by the California Fertilizer Association and the National Fertilizer Association.

During the afternoon there will be three panel discussions. The first, on "Field and Forage Crops," will have John Tollefson, of Triangle Company, as the moderator. The panel members will be Dr. W. E. Martin, of the University of California Extension Service; W. A. Williams, of the department of agronomy at the University of California; G. D. Manuel, vice-president of Spreckels Sugar Company; Dr. Guy F. MacLeod, vice-president of Sunland Industries; Dr. S. S. Mikkelsen, of the department of agronomy at the University of California, and A. George Park of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Ltd.

A panel discussion on "Vegetable Crops" will have Weir Fetters, of Best Fertilizers Company, as the moderator. Members of the panel will be:—Dr. J. E. Knott, of the department of vegetable crops of the University of California; Forrest Fullmer, of American Potash Institute; O. A. Lorenz, of the department of vegetable crops at the University of California, John Pryor, of John Pryor Company, and Howard Hawkins, of Golden State Plant Food Company.

Robert E. Whiting, of Swift & Co., will be the moderator at a panel on "Deciduous and Citrus Fruit Crops." Panel members will be:—E. L. Proebsting, of the department of Pomology at the University of California; Dr. D. G. Aldrich, jr., of the department of soils and plant nutrition at the University of California; Dr. Omund Lilleland and Dr. E. F. Serr, of the department of pomology, at the University of California.

Dr. H. G. Gremlich, director of agricultural development of the Chicago & North Western Railway System, will be the banquet speaker. His topic will be, "What's Around the Corner?" The morning following the convention there will be a joint breakfast for members of the University of California Fertilizer Committee and the Soil Improvement Committee of the California Fertilizer Association.

Olo Paint Names Sales Mgr.

Olo Paint Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Jack Whitten as its general sales manager. Mr. Whitten was formerly general sales manager of Wadsworth Howland Company, Boston, a division of Devoe & Reynolds Company. He was also formerly a sales manager for Steelcote Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Skelton Company Adds Brown

S. S. Skelton Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has added Richard M. Brown to its sales staff. Mr. Brown was formerly with Diamond Alkali Company.

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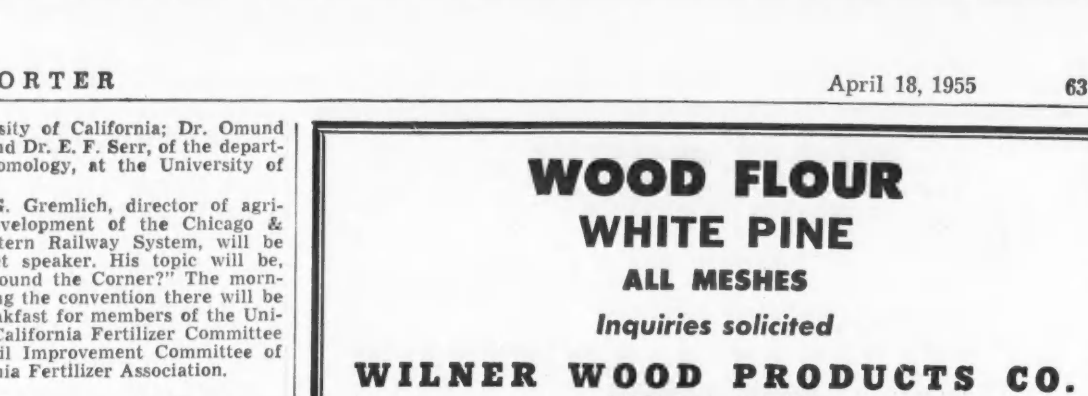

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Obituaries

Dr. John A. Borneman

Dr. John A. Borneman, founder of John A. Borneman & Sons, Norwood, Pa., died April 8 in Embreeville, Pa. He was seventy-six years old.

Dr. Borneman was noted for the cultivation of belladonna and digitalis. He was professor emeritus of pharmacy at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

Malachy J. Flanagan

Malachy J. Flanagan, vice-president of the Federal Varnish division of Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago, died April 10 in that city. He was sixty-four years old.

Mr. Flanagan had been with the company for thirty years. He was formerly a vice-president of National Sanitary Supply Association.

Harvey Seeley Mudd

Harvey Seeley Mudd, chairman of the board of Cyprus Mines Corporation, a copper and sulfur mining firm on the island of Cyprus, died April 12 in Beverly Hills, Calif. He was sixty-six years old.

Mr. Mudd joined Cyprus Mines Corporation in 1916, at which time his father helped found the firm. He succeeded his father as president and managing director in 1926. During World War I he served as assistant secretary of the war minerals committee and technologist in the Bureau of Mines.

Robert D. Pike

Robert D. Pike, a consulting chemical engineer, died April 13 in Bronx, N. Y. He was seventy years old. Mr. Pike was a consultant for Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation and for Intermountain Chemical Company. He was well known for his knowledge of the mineral resources of the western states. In recent years, he had devoted his time to promoting his direct process for the manufacture of steel through the reduction of iron ore with natural gas.

George O. Altmann, a physicist in research and development for General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, died April 13 in Westfield, N. J. He was thirty-seven years old.

Leslie M. Faulds, merchandising manager for Pond's Extract Company, New York, died April 13 in West Caldwell, N. J. He was forty-six years old. Mr. Faulds had been associated with the company in an executive capacity since 1933.

Nelson W. Faulks, who retired in 1945 as manager of the Newark, N. J., branch of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., died April 13 in Roselle, N. J. He was eighty-six years old. Mr. Faulks joined Pittsburgh Plate in 1916 when it bought Sutphen & Myer Company, New York, of which he had been manager.

Robert L. James, retired executive in the foreign sales division of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died April 10 in Hartsdale, N.Y. He was sixty-five years old.

Edwin P. Johnstone, technical manager of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists research laboratories at Lowel Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass., died April 9. He was forty-nine years old. Mr. Johnstone had been with the AATCC for nine years. He worked for American Cyanamid Company before joining the association.

Harry K. Krauss, laboratory technician for Esso Engineering & Research Company, Linden, N.J., died April 11 in Orange, N.J. He was associated with the firm for twenty-three years.

Charles Otto Lenz, consultant-engineer in the fields of steam and atomic power, died April 8 in Summit, N.J. He was eighty-six years old. One of his last projects was consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission for its Savannah River steam plant development.

Guy Marshall Richards, retired Chicago plant superintendent for Standard-Toch Chemicals, Inc., Staten Island, N.Y., died April 4 in Austin, Tex. He formerly worked as paint and lacquer production manager with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

James R. Redmond, vice-president and New England district manager of the textile colors division of Interchemical Corporation, died April 9 in Providence, R. I. He was forty years old.

Dr. Herman S. Riederer, retired chemical and mechanical engineer for Atlas Powder Company, New York, died April 7 in New Rochelle, N.Y. He was seventy-five years old.

Henry T. Shelley, former president of the American Society for Testing Materials, died April 2 in Milford, N.J. He was eighty-seven years old.

J. E. de Sousa Co. Formed

The formation of J. E. de Sousa Company with offices at 220 Broadway, New York 38, has been announced. The firm will specialize as international merchants and selling agents for shippers from Brazil, Portugal and Portuguese Colonies. President of the company is J. E. de Sousa. The firm's telephone number is Worth 2-0491.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The essential oils market exhibited a bullish trend last week with all price changes moving in an upward direction. Oil of sweet almond was firmer, advancing 10 cents per pound. Nutmeg oil from both East and West Indian nutmegs was 25 cents higher while Algerian geranium oil advanced sharply with an increase of 50 cents per pound. There were indications, according to trade reports, that the coming crop, due this May, will run shorter than last year's yield.

The usual seasonal rise in demand for the citrus oils has been slow to materialize to date. It was thought that the late spring had contributed to this situation. Several oils continued in tight supply. Included in this category were the camphoraceous oils. The outlook for oils of camphor and ocotea cymbarium was for little or no improvement in the immediate future. With camphor oils a by-product of natural camphor production, the possibility of any rise in demand for natural camphor crystals was almost non-existent since synthetic camphor has replaced the natural material in almost every application due to its price stability and ready availability.

In the seeds and spices group, the bulk of price changes were downward. In the advanced group were Spanish anise seed, up 3 cents and Indian celery seed, which was 2 cents higher. Iranian and Turkish cumin seeds were advanced ½ cents per pound in addition to an across-the-board increase in ginger quotations. An increase in consumer inquiry as inventories were depleted plus a relative lack of offerings from origin was reportedly behind the rise in the ginger market. Sierra Leone and Nigerian split ginger were 2 cents higher while Jamaica grades were also boosted 2 cents, on spot.

On the declining side were Batavia cassias plus Ceylon cinnamon and Zanzibar clove, all of which were reduced 1 cent. The decline in Batavia cassia was across the board, including cuttings, longstick and shortstick, cracked grades. Czech fennel seed was reduced ½ cent, on spot while East Indian nutmeg was off 2 cents per pound. Jamaica pimento declined 2 cents with the Mexican quality remaining unchanged.

Trade activity in the seeds and spices market was reportedly spasmodic with buyers coming into the market on a general hand-to-mouth basis. There appeared to be a tendency to avoid large inventory buildup in the present tense world situation.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Spanish, 3c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 2c. per lb.
Cumin seed, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, 2c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Oil, almond, sweet, USP, 10c. per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, 50c. per lb.
Nutmeg, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Cassia, Batavia, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 16, 1954
136.84	136.77	136.99	147.90

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Almond—The spot market was reported to have strengthened on oil of sweet almond, USP. The current market range was from 65c. to 80c. per pound, an overall increase of 10c. over previous levels.

Bois de Rose—The market was unchanged last week, continuing very firm. Supplies were none too plentiful but appeared generally satisfactory for current consumer needs.

Camphor—There was no change in the supply situation of this oil. Prices were very firm and no immediate improvement was anticipated in supply since this oil is a by-product of natural camphor, production of which has been drastically curtailed due to lack of demand. With synthetic camphor usurping the natural in virtually all but a few outlets, there would seem to be little or no prospect of any increase in the supply of the camphoraceous oils.

Citronella — The market continued rather stable last week. Demand was routine and consumers did not appear overly anxious to build their inventories any higher at current high price levels. Furthermore, inventories in consumers' hands were estimated to be sizable as a result of frantic buying back early in the year when tension over Formosa hit its peak.

Geranium—Algerian geranium oil advanced 50c. per pound to $11.50-$14 last week. The market for this material is very strong and supplies extremely limited. Prospects for the new crop are not encouraging . . . there is a strong indication that the coming crop, due in May, will be shorter than a year ago. It appears that Algerian oil will probably be higher in price than Bourbon oil for the next few months and for some time to come.

With regard to Bourbon geranium oil, there were no price changes last week. While three cyclones have been reported as passing over the Island of Madagsacar what damage occurred probably did nothing to affect the supply at least for this season. A few shipments have been delayed because steamers scheduled to pick up supplies avoided the ports during the storms, but aside from this nothing occurred to change the market. It has been basically strong for several months and there seems to be little likelihod for a change.

Lemon—There were no price changes in this item. The usual seasonal increase in demand has been slower to materialize this year possibly as a result of the late Spring. Supplies were expected to prove adequate this year.

Lemongrass—There were no changes in this market last week. Supplies appeared to be ample for consumer requirements while demand was steady.

Nutmeg—The spot market has advanced 25c. per pound. The current price of oil from East Indian nutmegs was $3 to $4.50 per pound while oil made from West Indian nutmegs ranged from $2.85 to $3.60.

Ocotea Cymbarum—This oil held very steady last week. The supply situation continues tight in view of the sustained demand for camphoraceous oils. With the outlook for the camphor oils very dim in regards to any improvement in supply, ocotea cymbarum was expected to continue in tight supply in the foreseeable future.

Petitgrain—The market for this important perfume oil, after a rather sharp decline, has now reversed itself and only limited quantities of good quality oil are being offered at the present time. The market is firmer in South America and there has been an advance of about 20 cents a pound from the earlier low point reached. It was reported that the market is now leveling off because production has not been too heavy in Paraguay and there is sufficient demand from consumers to support the current price level of $3.80 per pound.

Sandalwood—The market continues quite firm. The prospects for the immediate future were for continued tightness in supply, trade sources observed.

Miscellaneous

Anise—Spanish anise seed advanced 3c. per pound last week in face of steady consumer demand and a lack of offerings

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended April 8

New York

Amatillo root, 168 bags: no name of product or direction for use.
Black pepper (7 lots), 701 bags: moldy.
Cassia (16 lots), 1,601 bags: filthy.
Chillies (7 lots), 1,328 bags: insects.
Cloves, 200 bales: filthy.
Cumin seed (7 lots), 2,496 bags: filthy.
Fennel seed (3 lots), 400 bags: filthy.
Ginger (5 lots), 1009 bags: filthy.
Gum Karaya (24 lots), 990 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts (2 lots), 213 bags: moldy and wormy.
Laurel Leaves, 28 bales: filthy.
Mace (6 lots), 70 cases: insects.
Mullein flowers, 10 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs (12 lots), 1,368 bags: wormy and moldy.
Paprika (4 lots), 390 bags: filthy.
Pimento, 7 bags: insects.
Rauwolfia Serpentina root (5 lots), 737 bags: no name of product or directions for use.
Turmeric (22 lots), 1,874 bags: moldy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Key Men at MM&R

GOSTA "GUS" HEDSTROM

Chief Analytical Chemist, MM&R

"Gus" is one of the best informed members of the MM&R organization. His knowledge of analytical chemistry is so encyclopedic that we just . . . "buzz for Gus" when we require information about exacting control procedures, which maintain the high quality and uniformity of products under the Label, Seal and Guarantee of MM&R.

"Gus" Hedstrom was graduated from Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1934, and assigned to work in the MM&R analytical control laboratories. Today, he is head of the department with a reputation second to none in the essential oil industry. As a member of the Scientific Section of the Essential Oil Association, he has aided in the establishment of essential oil specifications used throughout the world.

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from origin. The current price on spot was 39c. per pound. Mexican anise seed was unchanged.

Cassia—All grades of Batavia cassia were lower last week. Batavia cuttings shortstick and longstick, cracked, were reduced 1c. per pound. The current market was 16c. on the cuttings, 17c. on shortstick, cracked, and 18c. on longstick quality.

Celery Seed—Indian celery seed advanced 2c. per pound last week. The current market was 17c. for the Indian quality, 42c. for the French grade.

Cinnamon—Ceylon grades of cinnamon were off 1c. per pound, on spot. The current price on No. 2 grade cinnamon was 53c. per pound and 75c. on the "0000" grade.

Clove—Zanzibar clove was reduced 1c. on spot, last week, bringing Zanzibar clove prices into line with those on the Madagascar quality. The current price on both qualities was 49c. per pound.

Cumin Seed — Iranian and Turkish qualities were advanced ½c. last week. The current price on both items was 13c.

Fennel Seed — Czech medium quality seed was off ½c. last week and was currently quoted at 11½c.-12c. per pound while Indian seed unchanged at 12c.-12½c.

Ginger—The spot market nosed upward last week in face of increased demand and a general lack of offerings from origin. African ginger advanced 2c. on spot, and was quoted at 34c. per pound. Nigerian split also advanced 2c. in addition to a similar boost in available Jamaica grades. Nigerian split ginger was currently offered at 30c., while Jamaica No. 2 ginger was 43c., and No. 3 grade, 42c.

Laurel Leaves — Turkish laurel leaves advanced 1c. last week and were currently offered at 22c. Greek quality leaves held unchanged at 14c.

Nutmeg—East Indian nutmeg declined 2c. per pound last week, being quoted at 39c.-40c. per pound. West Indian quality was steady at 32c.

Pepper—Prices were well maintained during the week. Minor fractions were lost and regained in the daily trading, but no basic change occurred during this period. Indian levels were remarkably steady for this small amount of business passing. Sporadic competitive offerings were received from Indonesia but these were not large enough to cause any particular concern in the market here. March shipments from India only amounted to some 550 tons.

Glycerine From New Method

—Continued from page 5

for a number of years. Shell Development also originated the earlier process for making glycerine from petroleum, as currently used in Shell Chemical's Houston, Tex., plant, which now supplies more than one-quarter of all the glycerine used in the United States.

While a large share of the hydrogen peroxide and acrolein produced will be consumed in the manufacture of glycerine and other products made by the company, substantial quantities of both products will be available for sale upon completion of the new plants.

The company has long regarded acrolein as a potentially important building block for the synthesis of many chemicals. Heretofore, however, large volume uses for acrolein have been lacking. It is hoped that the discovery of this new use for it, together with the forthcoming availability of additional supplies, will generally stimulate research leading to other applications of compounds that can be made from acrolein. Shell Development Company is already supplying small quantities of new acrolein derivatives to interested research workers.

Consolidated Chemical

—Continued from page 5

ployed as chemist, engineer, plant superintendent, general superintendent, and southern division manufacturing plant manager.

Mr. Snowden joined Consolidated as a chemist after graduating in 1929. He has successively served as chief chemist in the Houston plant, assistant plant superintendent of the Houston sulfuric acid plant, and plant manager of the Houston plant. Mr. Massey joined Consolidated as an engineer in 1939. He has been chief chemist of the Houston plant, assistant superintendent of the Houston sulfuric acid plant, and manager of the Fort Worth plant. Mr. Todd joined Consolidated in 1940. Mr. Crowder has served Consolidated in Texas in numerous capacities during his twenty-seven years' employment. He has been assistant superintendent of the Houston plant, manager of the Fort Worth plant and, since 1953, general superintendent of the Southern Division.

Nat'l Polychemicals Picks Haynes for Technical Post

Charles R. Haynes, former secretary of the division of rubber chemistry of the American Chemical Society, has become associated with National Polychemicals, Inc., Wilmington, Mass., according to an announcement by Edward V. Osberg, president. Mr. Haynes retired from his position as manager of rubber technical service of Binney & Smith, Inc., in 1954. He will assist National Polychemicals in its technical and sales activities as these relate to the rubber industry.

Shulton Names Thos. Reidy

Shulton, Inc., New York, has appointed Thomas J. Reidy a salesman in the fine chemicals division. Mr. Reidy's appointment is in connection with Shulton's expansion plan, the company having recently acquired the major assets of A. Maschmeijer, jr., Inc., Newark, N. J. Prior to joining Shulton, Mr. Reidy was associated for two and one-half years with Felton Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., as assistant to the sales manager.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Business in edible oils was strictly on a hand to mouth basis last week. Soybean oil was irregular and prices were off fractionally with lower beans. Crude cottonseed oil continued firm and was fractionally higher for nearby delivery. Corn oil also was slightly advanced. Offers of peanut oil were scarcer and higher. Crude coconut oil was quiet and lower with cheaper copra.

Tallow and greases were stronger and higher for all grades. Buying interest was fairly active, but trading was restricted by the scarcity of offerings as sellers were holding for an additional advance. Soapers absorbed moderate lots at the initial advance, but refused to follow the market upward. Export business was reported spotty. Lard continued strong and was fractionally higher. This strength was reflected in edible tallow for export. Oleo oil was unchanged and steady, while oleo stearine was weak and lower.

Among drying oils, linseed continued firm at prevailing quotations and reflected low cost of meal. Demand for oil was light, though withdrawals against contracts continued active. Tung oil was quiet, but steady at unchanged prices. Increased offers of oiticica oil and limited demand kept this market unsettled and prices were further reduced ¼ cent per pound.

Trading in soybean meal continued light and spotty. Prices were fairly steady. Cottonseed meal was inactive. The bulk of production was tendered to the government under the support program. Linseed meal was quiet and quotably unchanged.

Business in vegetable waxes continued quiet. Carnauba grades were unchanged and more or less nominal. Fatty grades were unsettled and could have been shaded for tonnage quantities, while yellows were strong, with high cost of replacements.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Greases, 3/8c. per lb.
choice white, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅛c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, 3/8c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $6 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, 3/8c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, 3/8c. per lb.
refd., 3/8c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 16, 1954
106.69	**106.69**	**110.36**	**116.51**

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic grades moved moderately for prompt delivery. Prices were without change and steady. No. 1 Brazilian was unchanged at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude was easy and sold at 11 5/8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, nearby shipment, and May at 11½c. The New York market declined to 12¾c., tankcars, prompt delivery.

Corn—This market was firmer with competing oils. Crude was maintained at 13 5/8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was held at 17⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was reported spotty.

Cottonseed—Strength of crude cottonseed oil was reflected in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week, especially old crop months. Trade interests supported May and July deliveries, while interest in deferred months lagged and quotations were slightly lower. Demand for cash oil was better. Refined salad oil was unchanged and held at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was firmer and up ¼c. per pound. Sales were reported at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast; at 13¼c., Valley, and at 12 7/8c. and 13c., Texas, according to location. Offers were light. Crushers continued to tender the bulk of production to the government under the package support program, principally because of the extremely low cotton linters market.

CCC awarded contracts to process and package 1,000,000 pounds of hydrogenated cottonseed oil (shortening type) from once-refined cottonseed oil. Contracts awarded were as follows:—600,000 pounds at 5.43c. per pound, in 3 pound cans, f.o.b. cars, Sherman, Texas, and 400,000 pounds at 5.68c. in 3 pound cans, f.o.b. cars, Gretna, La.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 15 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	173	15.29	15.05	15.15@15.20
July	189	15.10	14.90	14.94@14.95
September	23	14.45	14.34	14.35@14.36
October	17	14.10	13.98	14.00@14.03
December	12	14.06	13.96	13.98@14.01
March	7	14.07	13.99	13.95@13.98

Total sales, 421 contracts.

Memphis.—Fair volume of crude cottonseed oil was sold at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Cottonseed meal offered at $61 per ton, sacked, Memphis; cottonseed hulls, $11.50 per ton, bulk and $1 more for sacked, same basis. Trading was light.

Linseed—Consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities of oil against current contracts, but showed little interest in replacements. Market was steady and quotably unchanged, due to the cheapness of meal. Raw oil was maintained at 12.4c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, April-June delivery.

Minneapolis.—There was very little new business last week but shipping instructions continued liberal. Processors quoted raw oil in tankcars at 12.4c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis and warehouse price at 12.6c. a pound for April-May shipment.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	6.360.000	6.900.000
Since Sept. 1	240.860.000	192.660.000

Flaxseed—Flaxseed crushed in March totaled 2,082,543 bushels it was reported by the National Processors Association, bringing the total to 19,180,220 bushels for August through March.

Minneapolis.—Except for one day—when bids were at $3.25 a bushel—cash flaxseed traded at $3.22, Minneapolis delivered basis, the past week. Offerings remained narrow as a good share of the crop was under the support program and was to be taken over on default. Purchases of seed in the spot cash market totaled around 12 cars while to-arrive bookings ran to 15 cars and around 15,000 bushels in odd cleanup lots. Receipts of flaxseed at the market totaled 53 cars for all accounts, compared to 61 cars the previous week and 130 cars in the like week last year. Shipments from Minneapolis amounted to 46 cars as against 42 cars the preceding week and 22 cars a year ago. Crop advices reported very little field work had been accomplished in the Upper Midwest flaxseed belt. Some operations were reported in southern Minnesota and South Dakota, but mostly on other grains rather than on flax.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week	92.750	260.750	80.500	45.500
Since Sept. 1	19.910.750	15.227.650	4.485.500	3.090.950

Oiticica—Buying interest lagged and market was more or less nominal. Tankcars were quoted at 12¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, with sales reported thereat. Drums were quoted at 14¼c. to 14¾c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Trading continued light and spotty. Good quality oil was quoted at $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot, with trading reported at a shade less for good sized lots. Tunisian ranged from $2.15 to $2.20 per gallon, drums, as to quantity.

Palm—Business was reported slow. Drums were maintained at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, spot according to quantity. Tankcars were quoted at 11¼c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Demand was slow and market slightly off, with coconut oil. Tankcars were quoted at 12⅜c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut — Offerings were scarcer and raised to 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, southeast, prompt delivery. Refined oil was quiet and nominal at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, as to seller.

Rapeseed—Trading was reported quiet. Refined oil was maintained at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Tone of the market was easier and prices dropped fractionally.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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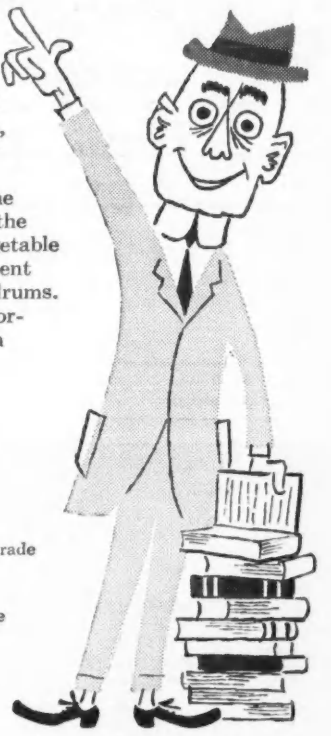

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Trading was limited and chiefly for nearby delivery. Crude oil was lower at 11½c. tankcars, Decatur, April; 11⅜c., first half May; 11¼c. straight May and 10¾c. to 11c. June, same basis. Refined salad declined to 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exhange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended April 15 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	27	11.14	10.95	11.13@11.18
July	22	10.73	10.62	10.65S
September	12	10.50	10.35	10.39@10.44
October	29	10.35	10.20	10.20S
December	27	10.24	10.11	10.08@10.15
March	11	10.15	10.09	9.99@10.08

Total sales, 128 contracts.

Tung—Consuming inquiry was slow. Market remained steady and unchanged. Light trading was reported at 23⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 24⅞c. to 25⅜c. per pound, according to quantity. Domestic oil was quiet and held at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Imports totaled 380 tons at New York from the Argentine last week for delivery against former contracts.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were unchanged and quoted nominally at $110 per ton, c. and f.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	6,974,850	3,206,000
Previous week	144,495	
Corresponding week, 1954	1,255,500	814,000
Total this year	38,638,895	23,508,000
Corresponding period, 1954	22,227,650	10,204,000

Cocoa Butter—Market was stronger, advancing 3c. per pound. Spot stocks ranged from 64c. to 69c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—This market was easier and lower. Shipments were quoted at $158 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Trading was reported quiet.

Los Angeles.—Market was dull with a wait-and-see attitude on the part of buyers.

Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, No. 1, 19½c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; No. 3, 18½c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, bodied, 24.1c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, unbodied, 22.6c. per pound, same basis. Coconut crude, 11⅝c. per pound, nominal. Corn, crude, 13½c. per pound; refined, 17½c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 13¼c. per pound, California; 12⅞c. per pound Texas; 13¼c. per pound, Valley; refined, 16¼c. per pound. Linseed—13.7c. per pound, April and forward. Peanut, crude, 15½c. per pound f.o.b. mill, Southwest; Refined, 19¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Soybean, crude, 11½c. per pound; refined, 15c. per pound. Tung, 23⅜c. per pound, f.o.b. New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Firmer tone prevailed in this market and quotations were lifted ⅜c. per pound, according to grade. Trading was restricted as offerings were limited. Yellow was higher at 6⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Choice white was stronger. All hog held at 8¾c. and not all hog, 8¼c.; house was nominal at 6⅝c. and brown, 5¾c., same basis.

Lard—This market was strong and fractionally higher. Cash lard was quoted at 13¼c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Market was quiet and quotaably unchanged. Extra was held at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was unsettled and fractionally lower at 11c. to 11½c. per pound, barrels, according to quantity.

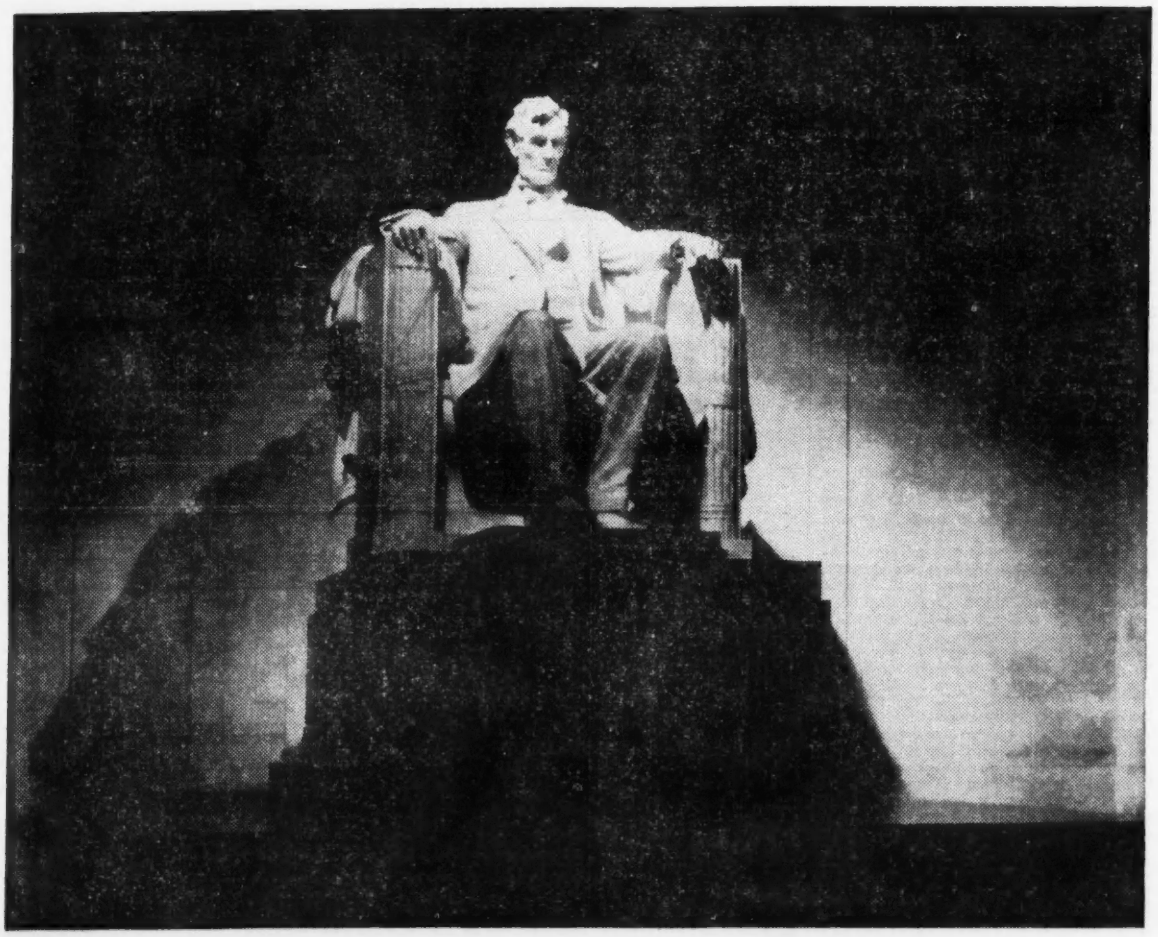
Tallow—Prices were advanced fractionally. Trading was restricted due to light offerings for domestic and export delivery. Inquiry for export was fairly active. Fancy was sold at 8⅞c. per pound, drums f.a.s., prompt shipment. Bleachable fancy was higher at 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7⅜c.; special, 7⅛c., No. 1, 6⅞c. and edible, 10¾c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Replacements were firm with trading reported at 10⅛c. per pound, drums, exdock for prompt shipment. Offerings were light. Drums were quoted at 10½c. per pound, on spot.

Refined Fish—Trading was reported moderate for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged at the recent reduction, while tankcars were shadeable. Light pressed oil was quoted at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Export inquiry was quite

—Continued on page 70



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Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	20 max.	8 — 20
Color Gardner 1933	4 max.	2 — 4
Color Gardner 1933 — after S. & W. Heat Test	7 max.	5 — 8
Unsaponifiable	1.5% max.	1.5% max.
Saponification Value	198 — 202	198 — 203
Acid Value	197 — 201	197 — 202
Iodine Value (WIJS)	135 — 145	125 — 135

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Petroleum Derivatives

Steady prices featured the petroleum market situation, but surpluses were encountered in some material. Aromatics, in general, were in long supply, while aliphatics were more closely in balance. Production would be greater, industry sources noted, if market demand warranted it. Present consumer demand improved over last month, but requirements were reported being filled with little or no difficulty.

The bulk of demand for benzol stemmed from the synthetic rubber and plastics industries. March sales were higher than anticipated at the beginning of the year. Cleaners' naphtha producers said the outlook for sales during the peak summer cleaning season will not be up to previous expectations. Synthetic fiber development was the chief reason for the drop in domestic cleaning sales. Both domestic and industrial paint consumption rose sharply over the past few weeks. Homeowners used large quantities for improvements, while the automobile industry progressed at an unusually high rate. Mineral spirits producers indicated that the coming summer months will be quite good from the sales viewpoint.

Partial aromatics were moving at a good rate, with various new industries finding new methods for utilizing the material. Toluol stocks were more than adequate, and new marketing sources were being sought by some suppliers. Xylol material stayed in fairly good position. No cutbacks in production were contemplated. Propane and butane manufacturers were busy adding new merchandising ideas to offset the seasonal summer drop in sales. The wax picture was reported unchanged. Production was reported working at practically full capacity to meet consumer demand. Ready markets were available for all types of material.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(1926=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 16, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	105.20

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Reports from producers indicate that sales during the month of March were higher than anticipated at the beginning of the year. Production levels were said to be still very high, but material was moving at a good pace. The bulk of demand stemmed from the synthetic rubber industry. Plastics production exerted a positive influence on the bright picture over most of the industry. In most instances, tankcar and tank inventories were quite adequate to meet any increased demand. Prices were unchanged, with little sign of alterations in the near future.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Market conditions were below expectations, with little improvement in sight, industry sources noted. The usual seasonal increase in sales by domestic cleaners was being absorbed with little or no outward effect on producers' sales. Synthetic fiber development in women's and men's clothing has eliminated many of the old cleaning problems synonymous with cotton and cloth fabrics. The new materials are, for the most part, washable and wrinkle resistant. Supplies were more than adequate to meet demand. Quotations were unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—Demand from the domestic and industrial paint users was on the upswing over the past week. Strong demand from the automobile industry for fast drying material of good quality continued as manufacturers predicted one of the biggest car volume years on record. Both interior and exterior home improvements by individual homeowners during the spring and summer expended more than usual influence on sales. The emphasis on "do it yourself" repairs and improvements served to stimulate market conditions. Prices were the same as previous listings.

Partial Aromatics—Like the full aromatics, partial material was said to be in better condition over the past week by some producers. Wherever possible, industrial users have developed processes utilizing partial aromatics instead of the more expensive full products. Through these new methods expansion into a variety of fields has begun. While volume is still on the heavy side, material picked up in sales. Future reasoning seems to indicate a bright picture during the next few months. Listings were unaltered.

Toluol—Stocks were said to be very adequate and producers seem to be unable to move material at a good rate, industry sources indicated last week. This material has changed little in the past months. Industry demand maintained a comparatively strong pace, but producers, with little or no effort, are refilling storage facilities as soon as they are emptied. While other aromatics improved a bit during the first quarter, and especially during March, toluol lagged in the background. Unchanged quotations remained.

Xylol—A favorable viewpoint was in evidence over most of the market last week. Encouraging March demand gave rise to a feeling of confidence among producers. Excess material was said to be at its lowest point in some time, and suppliers state that no cutbacks in production were made. They emphasize, however, that adequate material is available to handle any increased ordering. Quotations remained firm.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 2 totaled 266,563,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 263,943,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,620,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,493,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 127,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—This market entered its usual seasonal slump with added impetus during the past week. Suppliers were busy adding new merchandising and marketing ideas to offset the summer drop in sales. Stimulus was offered from the rainy and cool March and early April weather. Demand was not strong enough to warrant any change in prices, although no decrease was contemplated at the present time, producers stated. Propane and butane prices were steady at previous listings.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Considerable strength was noted in most of the market, with little change in sight. Buying interest in both refined and other grades was following normal trends. Production was working at full capacity to meet consumer demand. Manufacturers found ready markets for all types of material.

Paraffin—Wax makers stated that conditions were favorable, as in other wax materials. High melting point product demand continued to be strong as the food packaging industry stepped up production to meet increased usage during summer months, producers stated. Changes in any contract prices will come about at the end of the second quarter, but manufacturers were of the opinion that no changes would take place. Prices were firm.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended April 1 was 6,807,350 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Imports of crude oil and petroleum products during the week ended April 1 was 1,110,100 barrels per day. This compares with imports of 1,208,700 barrels per day during the week previous and with 1,247,900 barrels per day during the four-week period.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Solvents and diluents witnessed a good rate of demand over the week. Supplies were adequate to meet all present requirements. Listings were firm and unchanged from previous reports. The LPG market was relatively unchanged. Butane continued in limited supply with heavy demand; listings were unchanged at .069 per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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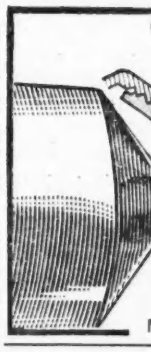

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1—Colonial 5,000 gal. 316 S.S. TANK.
1—PFAUDLER 2300 gal. Glass Lined TANK.
2—Link Belt Twin Screw CONVEYORS, 316 S.S., 18"x10', 18"x72'.
1—Link Belt 40'6" cc Bucket ELEVATOR, 304 S.S.

13—Alberger Karbate Heat Exchangers, 431, 370, 255, 188, 170, 159, 70 and 16.4 sq. ft.
2—Schaller 93.8 sq. ft. nickel Heat Exchangers.
5—Pfaudler 2300, 1200, 500 and 150 gal. glass lined Tanks.
2—316 S.S. Hoppers 13,000 and 7500 gal.
7—Karbate Centrifugal Pumps Series 4A and 5A, 5 HP XP motors.
5—Lawrence 316 S.S. Vertical Centrifugal Pumps 3" and 4".
4—Link Belt 12" rubber belt Conveyors, totally enclosed 30' to 77' cc.
7—Sturtevant, American spark proof Blowers, 7900 to 17,500 cfm.

4000 ft. 1" to 6" Saran lined pipe with fittings and 200 valves—316 S.S. fittings and valves—Karbate glass and glass lined pipe and fittings—instruments—explosion proof motors—fixtures—steel buildings.

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DRYERS

2—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 6'4"x24', 3'10"x16', steel.
1—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', stainless steel.
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S.S. Hot Air Rotary.
3—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacs.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S.S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
1—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf with 17—59"x78" shelves.
2—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8'.
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50'.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., jacketed, double arm, vacuum.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
1—Day #30 Imperial double arm, 75 gals.
7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S.S. Rotating, jacketed.

MILLS

1—Patterson 6'x8' porcelain (Berylite) lined Mill, 50 HP, NEW.
5—Mikro Pulverizers #4TH, #3TH, #2TH, #2DH, #1SH.
2—Hardinge 6'x22', 4½'x16" Conical, steel lined.
3—National 10"x20", 6"x12" Two-Roll Mills with motors.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Bird 18"x28" solid bowl, continuous, 310 S.S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S.S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, 347 S.S., perforated basket, XP motor.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended, 347 S.S., perforated basket, TEFC motor.
3—Tolhurst 40", 32", Suspended, steel, perforated basket, M.D.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket, M.D.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.

REACTORS

1—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined jacketed agitated.
1—Buflovak 800 gal., 347 S.S., jacketed, agitated.

FILTERS

2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Oliver 8'x6' S.S. Rotary Vacuum, UNUSED.
1—Sparkler 33-D-9 Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 Filter, Steel.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S.S. leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S.S. Filters with 12—25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84", 20"x81".
2—Stokes #DD2 and #D3 Rotary Tablet Machines.
6—Nash vacuum pumps H8, H7, H6, #4.
7—Durco S.S. centrifugal pumps 1" to 3".

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 68

active for new crop menhaden oil, but trading was quiet. Offers were still limited and market was nominal at 8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports. Old crop also was inactive and nominal at 8¼c., tankcars, works, Atlantic coast.

Los Angeles.—Production of tuna oil remained light with quotations nominal at 6¼c. per pound, tankcar basis, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Summer oil bid 6c., same basis. Overall, the oil market was extremely quiet with no trading reported. Resale crude sardine oil was still offered at 9c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, tankcars, with no buying interest. One car of scrap or bottom fish oil was offered at 5¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Seattle.

Fatty Acids

Firmer tallow market increased demand for animal fatty acids. Oleic and stearic acids were steadier and well held at prevailing quotations. Vegetable acids also were in good request for prompt requirements. All grades were steady, reflecting the firmness of basic oils.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The government continued to be the big "buyer" of cottonseed meal. Most mills are finding it to their advantage to tender their products to the government under the package program rather than sell to domestic trade. Generally demand for meal was slow and not expected to improve much as pastures throughout the country show progressive improvement. The government was offering meal, but so far sales have not equalled the amount tendered. Meal forty-one percent was held at $60 per ton sacked Memphis, $62 Alabama and $65 Georgia and South Carolina mills for immediate through April shipment.

New Orleans Commodity Office reported sales of 2,462 tons of cottonseed cake and meal for domestic use and 3,824 tons for export. Bids were opened April 11. Meal 36 and 41 percent were sold from $51.50 to $58.30 per ton, f.o.b. storage points, for domestic delivery and old process meal from $47.10 to $53.17 per ton, f.a.s. ports, for export.

Linseed Meal—Buying interest continued slow. Offers liberal. Prices unchanged.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed meal continued slack as supplies were more than enough for the waning season. Prices held generally steady with those of a week ago. Extracted meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted by crushes at $55 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein or better, was offered at a premium of $4 a ton.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	10,260,000	13,560,000
Since Sept. 1	454,500,000	460,990,000

Soybean Meal: Buying interest was still slow and trading continued on a hand-to-mouth basis. Prices were about steady although mills were not pressing for business because of relatively low stocks of beans at processing points. Meal forty-four percent unrestricted quoted at $58.50 per ton April; $58 May-July; $57, July-September basis Decatur, and southeastern production at $60 per ton f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for April-May shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was light, chiefly for actual requirements. Refined grades were steady, reflecting the firmness of crude grades. Offers of crude were light and closely held at current prices. African crude was firm at 62c. to 63c. per pound, on spot and around 61c. for shipment.

Carnauba — Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Fatty grades were in slow demand, with quotations unsettled, while yellows were scarce and firm with the high cost of replacements. No. 3, Ceara crude was nominal at 62c. to 63c. per pound, spot, and Parnahyba, 66c. to 67c. which could have been shaded for sizable tonnage. Yellow, Ceara was steady at 97c. to 99c. and Parnahyba, $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, spot as to quality and quantity.

Montan—Active demand for foreign wax was unsatisfied due to lack of available stocks on spot and offers for shipment. Domestic production was sold ahead and quotations were more or less nominal at 30c. to 32c. per pound, prompt delivery, as to seller and quantity.

Ouricury—This market was quiet, but steady. Stocks on spot were reported limited and well held. Refined pure ranged from 95c. to $1 per pound, and technical, 85c. to 87c. per pound as to quality and quantity.

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DRYERS AND KILNS
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' continuous Rotary Vac. Filter.
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

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Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
Copper & Stainless Varnish Kettles.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & 4TH.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 30"x30" & 30"x36". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 9"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
2—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Tablet Machines Single & Rotary Types.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
1—Knapp Model S Can Labeler M.D.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Shepherd Elevator 18' lift, 42"x54".
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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2—S/S Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x26' and 6'x23'.
3—6'6"x50' D. H. Rot. Dryers, 5/8".
3—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
1—Buflovac 42x120, 32x120 Atmos dbl. Drum Dryers, complete; 1—American 24x36
3—36"x50" and 1—40"x60" Bird Continuous Centrifugals, S/S Solid bowls.
2—Sharples C-20 & C-27 S/S Super-D-Hydrators.
1—2TH Micropulverizer.
2—1,000 gal. Monel, jack., agit., closed kettles.
1—Buflovac 48"x40" Drum Flaker, chrome plated, s/s ends.
14—Sperry 18"x18" iron Filter Presses, 11 chambers.
1—50 gal, stainless 347 Calandria Still, agitated, sight glasses, with condenser.
1—50 gal. stainless 347 agitated Tank, M.D.
2—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYERS, Roto-Louvre #502-16 Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long with #304 S/S contact parts. #207-10, 2'7" dia. x 10' long, carbon steel construction, and all auxiliaries.
1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls.
3—#12 Sweetland FILTERS, 48 bronze monel covered leaves, 3" c/c.
5—Horiz. Dry Powder Ribbon Mixers, 4000#, 1500#, 500#.

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- Homogenizers
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- Kettles
- Ball Mills
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Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors; 150 gal., 400 gal., 1000 gal.
Pfaudler Stainless Jacketed Agitated Reactors; 50 gal. and 75 Gal.
755 Gal. Stainless Vacuum Still, 4'6"x6' with Coils and Alum. Column 18"x15'.
Stainless Calandria Section; 185 Sq. Ft. area; 300 Stainless Tubes, ¾"x38".
Monel 750 gal. Reactor; Jacketed and Agitated; 5'x5'.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 300 PSI; Int. 50"x17'.
Struthers-Wells Stainless Vacuum Pans; 5'x12'8" with Calandria 630 sq. ft. surface; 200 PSI.
Stainless Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Reactor, 5'x91" with Jet Evactor and Barometric Condenser.
Zaremba INCONEL Double Effect Evaporator; 60"x17' and 84"x15'6".
Swenson Quadruple Effect Evaporator: Long Tube Vert. Film Type.
Lummus Copper Bubble Cap Alcohol Reduction Unit; 5 sections; 18"x21' Overall.
Porter Type 316 S.S. 30 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer.
Stainless Steel 63 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer; 36"x100".
Sprout Waldron 283 cu. ft. Steel Ribbon Mixer; 5'x10'.
Readco 210 gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Ribbon Mixer, 30"x68".
Sprout Waldron Stainless Ribbon Mixer; Continuous Cylinder; 28"x12'.
4 Gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer with cover; motorized; 11"x10"x8—¾".
W. & P. Type Heavy Duty Double Arm Jckt'd. Mixer; 100 gal. working.
Baker Perkins 200 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; size 17; BB/V11.
Stainless Tumbling Barrel Mixer, 5'x5'; baffled interior; 3 HP.
Lancaster Mix Mullers; Type EAG3 and EAG4 with accessories.
Simpson Intensive Muller Type Mixer; Model 'O'; 36"x15"; Jacketed.
Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sec.; 8⅝"x19', complete.
Aluminum Column; Bubble Cap; 60 plates; 27½" dia. x 36' high.
Dopp Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles; 650 gal.; 61"x68".
Bethlehem Cast Iron Sulphonator; 79"x74½"; with Coils in Jacket.
3 Nickel 90 Gal. Steam Jacketed Kettles; 30"x30".
Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters; 30"x60"; 60"x84"; 40"x120".
Robinson Unique Gyro Sifters; 20"x69"; 20"x86", 40"x60".
A. O. Smith; Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 135 PSI; 10'x30'.
Horizontal Lithcote lined Tank; 3500 gal. 6'x17'.
Oliver Horizontal Rotary Vacuum Filter; Pan 7' Dia.; Stainless Contacts, complete with Drive and Discharge Mechanism.
Baker Perkins 3CS Slurry Feeder; Screw Type; Type 316 Stainless; Motorized.
Shriver & Sperry Aluminum Filter Presses; 12", 18", 30", 36".
Shriver & Sperry Stainless Filter Presses; 12" and 18".
2 Enzinger Pressure Filters; 15 leaves in tank 48"x91".
Patterson-Columbia Separator; Type RDE; chromed and tinned contacts; 7½ HP.
A.T.&M. 30" S.S. Suspended Centrifuge, plow discharge; 20 HP.
A.T.&M. 42" Stainless Suspended Centrifugal; 30/15 HP.
Sharples Super-D-Hydrators; Models C20 and C27 in Stainless.
Sharples Super-D-Canter Type 316 SS; Model PN 14.
DeLaval Nozzle Ejector Stainless Centrifuge or Yeast Separator.
De Laval Centrifugals; Models 44-11 and Type 94-11; Industrial AA-00 5 HP. XPL.
Bird 36"x50" Centrifugal Filter; Rubber Cov. & S.S.; 40 HP.
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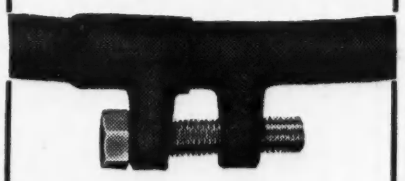

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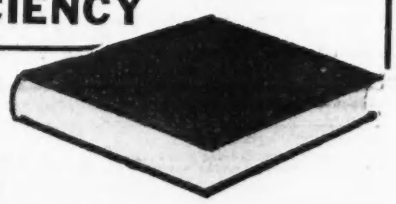

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ASTM Plans 30 Sessions

—Continued from page 7

noon, with a symposium on judgment of soils testing and a session on testing planned for the evening.

A symposium on non-ferrous metals is planned for the morning of June 28. At that day's luncheon session the president's address and awards will be featured. A session on steel and the Gillett lecture have been planned for the afternoon. The evening will be devoted to a symposium on the significance of tests of concrete and a symposium on high purity water corrosion.

The morning of June 29 will be devoted to a symposium on corrosion and a session on concrete. A symposium on speed testing and a second symposium on corrosion will be the features of the afternoon, as will be the Marburg lecture.

A panel on pyrometry and a session on fatigue are planned for the morning of June 30. The afternoon will be devoted to a symposium on metallic materials for service above 1600 degrees Fahrenheit. The final day will also feature sessions on fatigue and testing.

AEC Approves Atoms-for-Peace Rules

—Continued from page 5

gestions of advisory groups made up of the principal segments of industry which will be affected by the regulations. This was done through conferences held a few weeks ago, which were attended by representatives of public and private electric utility groups, equipment manufacturers, the chemical industry and organizations engaged in research in the field of atomic energy.

Key Privisions Listed

The key provisions of the regulation governing the distribution of special unclear materials are:—

- The applicant must be a reliable person, qualified through training and experience to use the material safely.
- The applicant's equipment and facilities must be adequate to protect health and minimize danger to life or property.
- The use to which material is to be put must be authorized by the atomic energy act.
- The licensee must keep records of special nuclear material received, on hand, and transferred, but the regulation does not prescribe detailed accounting procedures nor the type of physical protection to be given the material.
- Licenses for special nuclear material to be used in reactors will contain provisions allocating the amount of special nuclear material estimated to be necessary for operation of the reactor during the period for which it is licensed. Similar long-term allocation may be included in licenses for other uses if needed by the applicant.

Special nuclear material used by fabricators or processors in performing service functions for licensees who have an allocation will come out of that allocation.

The facilities to be licensed under the regulations include all reactors, gaseous diffusion and other isotope separation plants, chemical processing and fuel element fabrication plants.

The facilities regulation applies only to complete production or utilization facilities and not to component parts such as control mechanism, instruments, pumps, and similar items. Moreover, the regulation, when it becomes effective, will eliminate existing regulations of the AEC which apply to components.

Two classes of license are provided. These are based on the distinctions in sections 103 and 194 of the atomic energy act of 1954. Licenses under section 103, designated "class 103" licenses, pertain to facilities which may be determined by the commission to be of practical value for industrial or commercial purposes. The Commission has not yet made any such determinations. Licenses under section 104, or "class 104" licenses, pertain to facilities to be devoted to research and development and to medical therapy.

As a preliminary to the issuance of a facilities license the regulation provides that the AEC shall issue a construction permit. The license when issued will be in the same class for which the construction permit was issued.

Restricted Data Protected

Another regulation establishes the basic requirements for protecting secret and confidential restricted data. Information in the top secret category is subject to specific instructions from the commission. The regulation authorizes the free exchange among properly cleared persons of confidential restricted data pertaining to civilian applications of atomic energy. Strict AEC control is retained over the dissemination of secret restricted data and of confidential restricted data which does not pertain to civilian applications.

The atomic energy act of 1954 prohibits all exports of special nuclear material except under an international arrangement entered under section 123. The proposed regulations will remove AEC licensing controls on the export of component parts of utilization or production facilities. However, restrictions on exports are imposed by other agencies such as the Department of Commerce. The commission's regulations do not relieve anyone from compliance with the requirements of other agencies. The requirement that AEC licenses be obtained for the export of complete facilities is continued.

In addition to its licensing requirements, the atomic energy act also requires AEC approval for any activity which constitutes engaging directly or indirectly in the production of special nuclear material in a foreign country. Persons desiring commission approval of their foreign atomic energy activities may apply to the commission, stating the scope of those activities.

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Additives Measure

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through injunction proceedings in the courts.

Sentiment within the Food and Drug Administration is understood to favor the former but the final decision rests with Secretary Hobby. In the Commerce department, opinion is known to be divided among the commodity divisions with the prospect that Secretary Weeks may have to settle the issue within the department. The Agriculture department is believed to be sympathetic to views of those food industry groups favoring the prior approval or licensing requirement.

The plan under consideration by Rep. Miller seeks a middle-of-the-road approach. He proposes that a person intending to use a new chemical additive in a food must file a report of safety with the secretary of HEW describing the new substances and its potentiality for harm and on the basis of the report the secretary would render an opinion that the additive is safe or unsafe.

If the secretary gave an adverse opinion, the manufacturer could refer the matter to an advisory committee and if the secretary was still unconvinced, the manufacturer could proceed to market the additive after giving notice to the secretary, who then could seek an injunction in court. Or the manufacturer could ask for a public hearing before the secretary with the right of appeal to the Circuit Court. In the event the secretary gives an adverse opinion on the safety of an additive, and the manufacturer protests, the burden of proof rests with the secretary to show that the product is unsafe.

Different Advisory Committee

Mr. Miller also proposes a different kind of advisory committee than that provided for in the other bills. Whereas they call for appointment of a body of experts by the National Research Council, the present thought of Mr. Miller is that the committee be appointed by the secretary and be made up of an equal number of persons representing science, industry and government.

New packaging materials also would be made subject to the control machinery to the extent that a report on the safety of the materials must be made to the Secretary ninety days prior to use. It would be anticipated, however, that the matter of safety of these materials would be handled informally by the secretary.

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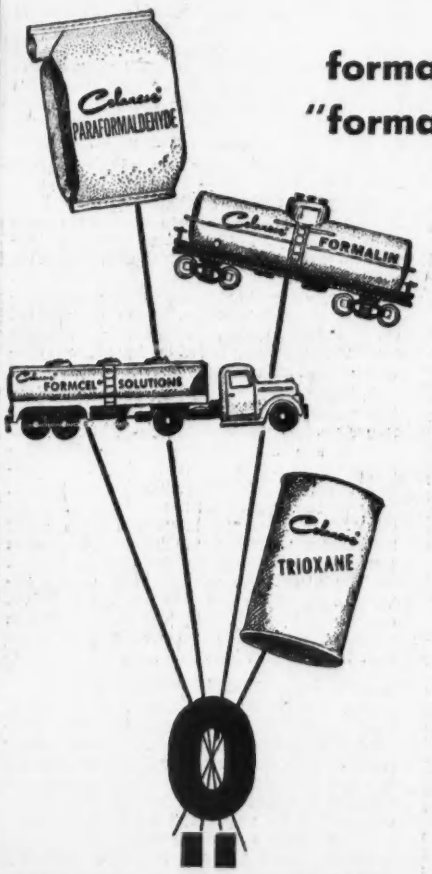

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